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NOTES ON
THE TERRY FAMILY
and
RELATED FAMILIES

Compiled By
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Washington, D.C.

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David Sanders Clark
Washington, D.C.

By Chicago Historical Society
FOREWORD

1713506

The information presented on the following pages has been nearly a hundred and twenty years in the gathering, and represents the work of several generations.

First to take an interest in family history was my great-great-grandfather Horatio Slocumb. Beginning about 1840 he undertook to assemble all the data he could on his parents' ancestors and their kin. In doing so he visited various towns in New England where his forebears had lived and even went as far afield as Nova Scotia. Everything he could learn about the Slocumbs was carefully recorded on blank pages at the back of a small leather-bound Genealogy of the Descendants of Richard Haven, published in 1843.

This book, plus similar notes on the Richardsons, descended to my great-grandmother Maria Roxanna (Slocumb) Terry. She added many dates and names, and made whatever she had available to John Adams Vinton for The Richardson Memorial, published in 1876, and to Charles Elihu Slocum for his Short History of the Slocums, which appeared in 1882. Her husband Dr. William Terry also collected a limited amount of information pertaining to his family.

The old leather-bound genealogy and the other material next came into the possession of my grandmother Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark. She and her sister Flora Lincoln Terry concentrated their efforts on the families related to the Terrys and Slocumbs by marriage. Through research in various libraries they succeeded in tracing most of the family lines back to the immigrant ancestors. Their findings were entered in a series of notebooks, which eventually were turned over to me, along with such records as had survived from previous generations.

My predecessors were primarily concerned with recording names and dates. Only if an ancestor happened to be the first to come to America, or served in the Revolution, or did something particularly noteworthy were they inclined to give additional details. Moreover, when coming from a publication they were sometimes a little casual about citing their sources.

My own task has been threefold: first, to provide more biographical information whenever feasible; second, to identify printed sources in so far as possible; and, third, to list the husbands, wives, and children who have been added to our immediate branch of the family since the late 1920's when the records of Grandmother Clark and Aunt Flora Terry end.

The chief purpose of this volume is to preserve the information accumulated by successive generations for Grandmother's legion of great-grandchildren, who undoubtedly don't care a thing about family history now, but may find it of interest as they grow older.

David Sanders Clark

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PART I
THE TERRY FAMILY

Samuel Terry, the earliest known member of our branch of the family, is said to have been born in Barnet, a village some eleven miles north of the heart of London, about 1633 or 1634, though efforts to find any record of him there have been unavailing. In 1650, while Samuel was still in his teens, William Pyncheon, an enterprising merchant who had built up an extensive fur-trading business at Springfield, Massachusetts, paid a visit to England. Desirous of getting to America, but lacking funds for the passage, Samuel solved the problem by signing up with Pyncheon as an indentured servant. Not long after his arrival in Springfield, Pyncheon released him, for a consideration, to Benjamin Cooley, a weaver. By an agreement dated October 15, 1650, Samuel Terry apprenticed himself to Cooley for "the space of three years 6 months & some odd dayes," to learn "the trade of linen weaving according to the use of it in this Towne of Springfield."

To this frontier community, separated by a hundred miles of wilderness from Boston, a man who could make cloth was a valuable asset. On January 7, 1654/55, following completion of his apprenticeship, he was granted ten acres of land on "Chickluppee Plain," on condition that he remain five years. Although his title came into dispute in 1658, the town settled with him after some delay by making him a grant a little farther north, and within the next few years he acquired an adjoining thirty acres and several other pieces of property. In the course of time by practicing his trade as weaver and doing some farming besides he became fairly well-to-do.

He was esteemed by his neighbors, who chose him to fill a number of town offices. In 1678 he was appointed surveyor of highways, and in 1681 is mentioned as being a former constable. In 1685 he was a member of a town committee which was appointed to establish boundaries between Springfield and adjoining new towns. The records of this project speak of him as "Serg't Samuel Terry." In the discharge of his duties he probably worked with his son, Samuel, Jr., who was on the Enfield committee. In 1693 he was again chosen constable.

There is a family tradition that after Samuel Terry came to Massachusetts he fell heir to considerable wealth in England. A member of the family who was dispatched to England to take possession was lost on the voyage and no further attempt was made to claim it.

Stephen Terry, Notes of Terry Families in the United States of America (Hartford, 1887), 1-10, 18, 39-40, 84; Francis Olcott Allen, The History of Enfield, Connecticut, 3 vols. (Lancaster, Pa., 1900), *passim*; MS. Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark; Letter from Mariam Allen to Dr. William Terry, dated Enfield, Connecticut, June 3, 1870; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield (Springfield, Mass., 1899), II, 645-647.

On January 3, 1660/61 he married, at Springfield, Ann Lobbell, who is said to have come to Boston from Hereford in the west of England in 1645. She died May 16, 1684. He married, second, November 18, 1690, also at Springfield, Sarah, widow of John Scott, and daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Lawrence) Bliss, whose age was a year or two less than his own. She died September 27, 1705.

This second marriage proved unhappy. In 1694 he and Sarah parted for reasons not now clear, and she was granted exclusive administration of the estate of her former husband. There is nothing in the records to show whether they ever lived together again, or where his home was after this. It is a family tradition, however, that he lived in Enfield; so he may have spent his later years with his eldest son. Apparently he died in 1730, as it was in this year that the administration of his estate was granted to his sons Samuel and Thomas.

Samuel Terry had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all by his first wife.

Captain Samuel Terry, his eldest child, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 18, 1661. He was one of the nine original proprietors to whom the township of Enfield was granted in 1681, and settled there not long afterwards. From time to time he held such local offices as constable and Selectman, and was one of the town's first Representatives at the General Court in Boston. For several years he served as Ensign of the local militia, and was appointed Captain in 1716. He was a farmer by occupation, owning one farm of 1,366 acres, as well as many other smaller tracts. His property included one-eighth of 41 acres "on Scantic river at the iron works" and one-eighth of "the iron ore in Scantic Great Meadows." "He was a man of exemplary piety, prominent in the church, and is styled 'gentleman' in the public record of his appointment as administrator of his father's estate."

He lived on the site occupied in 1870 by the parsonage of the North Congregational Church, in a house with a long sloping roof, two stories high in front and one in the rear, with one large square room and a hall at the front. It is said that "he dug the well that belongs to the parsonage and church from which the congregation drinks on the sabbath day."

He married, first, May 17, 1682, Hannah Morgan, daughter of Miles Morgan, who was born April 11, 1656, and died January 17, 1696/97; and, second, January 4, 1697/98, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, Martha Boardman (See BOARDMAN). He died January 2, 1730/31 and was buried in the Enfield Street Cemetery.²

Captain Samuel Terry had twelve children, six by each wife. All but one of his seven sons settled in Enfield.

1

Her brother, Simon Lobbell, who settled in Milford, Connecticut, was an ancestor of William Jared Clark, husband of Mary Josephine Terry.

2

Here also will be found the graves of his second wife, his son Jacob and wife, grandson Joseph and wife, and great-grandson Daniel.

Jacob Terry, husbandman, third child of Captain Samuel and Martha (Boardman) Terry, born February 20, 1703/04, resided in Enfield throughout his life.¹ On October 17, 1726 his father deeded him about 253 acres of land and a quarter interest in a sawmill on Freshwater Brook. During the next few years he acquired additional acreage to supplement his patrimony, but was never a landholder on as large a scale as Captain Samuel. His name appears only rarely in the town records. In March 1734/35 he was made Constable, in 1735 and 1749 Surveyor of Highways, and in 1742 Fence Viewer. In 1736 he was appointed a member of a three man committee charged with hiring a school teacher and taking care of her. By his wife, Mary Pease, whom he married, in Enfield, May 7, 1730, he had eight children. He died April 23, 1779. (See PEASE)

Joseph Terry, the second child of Jacob and Mary (Pease) Terry, was born in Enfield May 7, 1732, and died there April 23, 1809. A farmer like his father and grandfather, he is passed over almost unnoticed in the voluminous town history. However, there is mention of his being chosen Surveyor of Highways in 1762, and as Collector in 1769. Again in 1785 he is referred to as a Hayward, an official whose special duty it was to impound strays. On March 18, 1766 he married Jessie Treat. Though not memorable herself, it is she who provided later generations of Terrys with a claim to a host of illustrious ancestors, Plantagenet kings, Magna Charta Barons, Charlemagne, etc.; etc., by virtue of her being a descendant, through both her father and mother, of the distinguished clergymen Peter and Gershom Bulkeley and their well-connected wives. (See TREAT and BULKELEY)

Daniel Terry, eighth of the nine children of Joseph and Lucy (Treat) Terry, born July 16, 1783, was also a farmer and a life-long resident of Enfield. He lived in the Terry homestead which had been in the family since 1730. On various occasions he filled the same local offices that his father had held, Collector, Hayward, and Surveyor of Highways, and in 1796 was chosen Tythingman. He married, in Enfield, October 12, 1816, Mary Pease Parsons (See PARSONS), and died April 3, 1842.²

Children:

1. Esther Asenath Terry, born in Enfield January 24, 1818, died in Ansonia, Connecticut, November 16, 1880. Never married. She was a nurse in military hospitals during the Civil War, a teacher of freedmen in Virginia and Georgia after the war, and subsequently a missionary in New York City.

1

It was during his lifetime, in 1749, that Enfield, which had been under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, was suddenly taken over by Connecticut. This action infuriated the Massachusetts authorities, but delighted the inhabitants of Enfield, because taxes were lower in Connecticut than in Massachusetts.

2

In the study in Washington, D.C. where this page is being typed stands a small black Windsor chair from the Terry home in Enfield which has Daniel Terry's initials carved under the seat.

2. Mary Terry, born in Enfield July 11, 1819, married Sylvester F. Morse September 21, 1866, and lived in Whitinsville, Massachusetts. She died in Whitinsville January 16, 1882. Mr. Morse's first wife had been Lucretia Wheelock Slocomb, daughter of Horatio Slocomb (See account of SLOCOMB family in Part II post).
3. Daniel Terry, born in Enfield November 12, 1820, died in Enfield December 24, 1844. He was a farmer.
4. William Terry, born June 8, 1822, of whom below.

Dr. William Terry, son of Daniel and Mary Pease (Parsons) Terry, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, June 8, 1822. He prepared for college at a select school in Enfield and entered Amherst in 1840. Ill health obliged him to give up his college course after the first year. Rest and outdoor life restored his vitality, however, and he decided to study medicine in the milder climate of Philadelphia. Following his graduation from Pennsylvania Medical College March 4, 1846, he began practice in Sutton, Massachusetts. Three years after his arrival he was appointed a member of the local School Committee, and served faithfully in this capacity for a number of terms. On May 10, 1848 he married Maria Roxanna Slocumb of Sutton. (See SLOCOMB). In April 1860 they moved to Ansonia, Connecticut, where the remainder of the fifty-three years of their married life was spent.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, Dr. Terry was eager to go to the front, but at first was unable to do so because of his family of small children. Finally in May 1864 he succeeded in getting assigned to the Soldiers Rest Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia, and was stationed there for three months. The exposure and intense nervous strain brought on partial deafness that gradually became total.

It has been estimated that about ten thousand doctors saw service with the Union Army during the Civil War. Some were commissioned by the governors of their States, and some by the President. But approximately half of them were "Acting Assistant Surgeons", who were not commissioned, but served in the field or in the hospitals under contract. Dr. Terry was one of these "contract surgeons". Orders, dated May 23, 1864, directing "Acting Assistant Surgeon William Terry" to "proceed without delay to Washington D.C. and report for duty", may still be seen in the Contract Surgeon Files in the National Archives. After the war he became a member of the T. M. Redshaw Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

When the Terrys first came to Ansonia they lived on what is now Factory Street. In 1867 Dr. Terry bought the frame house at 12 South Cliff Street, which remained the family home until the death of his youngest daughter, Flora, in 1952. This house was built about 1851.

Stephen Terry, Notes of Terry Families in the United States of America (Hartford, 1887), 84, 153; Mary T. Clark and Harold T. Clark, The William Terry Touch Alphabet, 2nd edition (Cleveland, 1917); Rev. William A. Benedict and Rev. Hiram A. Tracy, History of the Town of Sutton, Massachusetts (Worcester, 1878), 809; Ansonia Evening Sentinel, January 14, 1908, April 2, 1952; Letter of Dr. William Terry to Dr. David P. Holton, February 22, 1870, mentioning his Civil War service; Francis Trevelyan Miller, The Photographic History of the Civil War (New York, 1911), VII, 346

"After being engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon for nearly fifty years, Dr. William Terry entirely lost his sight. He had already become totally deaf. But when, at the age of somewhat over seventy, he thus found himself cut off from all communication with others, his active mind was not daunted. He set out at once to learn the art of reading embossed print and began to look for some method which would enable him to get back in touch with the world about him. At first he tried the plan of using raised letters pasted on small blocks of wood so as to make movable type. This method he found too slow. Then he invented the manual or touch alphabet," marking a glove with letters at the finger tips and the creases at the joints, the places on the hands where the sense of touch is most acute.

"It was Dr. Terry's custom to keep a marked glove in his pocket. Whenever any one came to see him he would reach in his pocket, put on the glove and enjoy a good visit. For fifteen years he was thus able to keep in close touch with such of his relatives and friends as lived near him. Those who lived at a distance wrote letters which were read to him, and hardly a day passed during this entire period of fifteen years without his learning the news immediately upon the arrival of the daily paper. As a result of his talks with different people, each one of whom would bring him some item of information from the world at large, he acquired a remarkable knowledge of current events. This frequently led him to ask questions as to the details of scientific discoveries and of political or economic movements at home and abroad, which made his seeing, but less well informed, friends feel quite abashed.

"At times he dictated articles which appeared in the daily press dealing with political and other questions then under discussion, and until he was eighty-five years of age he regularly went to the polls to cast his vote at all National, State or Municipal elections.

"For exercise, which was an absolute necessity for Dr. Terry's active mind and body, he kept a wood pile. During one year, he would reduce two cords of hard wood, four feet long, to kindling wood. Sawing wood was a pleasure and "equalized the circulation," he said, but chopping was his favorite exercise. Protecting his hand with a thick leather glove, he would place a stick of wood on the block and bring down the axe within an inch of his thumb, with unerring aim, without ever cutting himself. Constant exercise kept his right arm strong and muscular.

"Gardening also was a peculiar pleasure. With the aid of guide ropes by the paths he could find his way, and by placing a small ladder on the ground, could plant seeds for a small garden, using the sides for the straight lines and the rungs for distance between. Beans were his especial delight in his garden, because they were easy to plant, could be trained by him around the poles, were readily picked, and finally gave him pleasure in shelling.

"In his home he was perfectly independent, knowing, as he expressed it, "the geography of the house." A continuous rail guided him up the stairs to his bedroom, and, on the lower floor, an overhead trolley of fine twine, scarcely visible, guided him to his easy chair. For walking exercise indoors, a clothes line about thirty feet long was always ready

to be stretched double in a wide hall, where he could move rapidly and fearlessly between the protecting ropes on either side. This was a great boon for safe and quick exercise.

"Being of a literary turn of mind, he delighted in books and passed many pleasant hours standing at his reading desk, where his books in the Moon Type or American Braille were always ready, his fingers moving rapidly over the raised type.

"He committed to memory poems and hymns for the solace of his wakeful hours, spent in bed chiefly out of consideration for the other members of the household. Oft times he would slip down stairs to his beloved books after the family were asleep and search out a few precious nuggets of wisdom with his fingers. Then a vigorous rocking in his favorite rocking chair would make a few hours of sleep acceptable.

"Whittier's 'Snow Bound' was his first poem, read in New York Point Print, and he found great pleasure in memorizing the whole poem. Longfellow's 'Potter's Wheel' was another favorite gem in his memory collection. Hardly a well-known hymn could be read to him, which he could not finish after the first line. Hours in the night were spent in repeating these hymns for enjoyment and for exercising his voice, which for this reason never became impaired during the long years of imprisonment from sound.

"The time of day he could tell by a clock with the glass removed, and he seldom forgot the day of the week.

"One favorite occupation of his last years was smoothing laths with pumice stone and sand paper until they were perfectly smooth, then making holes about three inches apart, the whole length, to admit air, for use as ventilators placed under the windows. One summer on the Maine coast, he stripped nearly a barrel of balsam into small twigs, suitable for balsam pillows, which were made up and presented to a library fair.

"Prohibition of the sale of liquor was the cause nearest to his heart, and he dictated several articles for publication on the evil effect of alcohol on the moral as well as the physical system. In this view of alcohol, the result of personal observation during his medical practice, he was thirty years ahead of his time.

"Dr. Terry, although not beginning to read blind type until after he was seventy years of age, mastered three distinct systems: The Moon, the American Braille and the New York Point, and read a multitude of books in each. He learned to use an ordinary typewriter so that he could write letters to his seeing friends. He also learned to use a typewriter writing raised characters, as well as the Pocket Braille Tablet, so that he could write to some of his blind friends.

"'It is a mistake,' he used to say, 'to think that old people have nothing to do, except to be kept warm and comfortable.' Dr. Terry always insisted that what he had done any deaf and blind person could do, the

real difficulty being to make seeing and hearing people realize this fact. In his own case, instead of being a burden to his family and those about him, he became an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, showing by his example how it is possible for one to live a cheerful, valuable life despite barriers which at first seem insurmountable."¹

He died at Ansonia, Connecticut, January 14, 1908, in his eighty-sixth year.

Children of William and Maria Roxanna(Slocomb) Terry:

1. William Daniel Terry, born in Sutton, Massachusetts April 16, 1850, died May 28, 1850.
2. Annie Maria Terry, born in Sutton July 17, 1851, died in Ansonia November 17, 1909. She attended Mt. Holyoke College, 1870-1871, and spent part of the next year at the Normal School in New Britain, Connecticut. Lived with her father. Unmarried.
3. Albert Slocomb Terry, born in Sutton September 15, 1853, of whom below.
4. Mary Josephine Terry, born in Sutton May 4, 1857, of whom below.
5. Esther Lillie Terry, born in Sutton January 5, 1860, died in Ansonia August 21, 1882. Unmarried.
6. Franklin Silas Terry, born in Ansonia May 8, 1862, of whom below.
7. Flora Lincoln Terry, born in Ansonia February 18, 1865, of whom below

¹

Clark, William Terry Touch Alphabet, 6-7, 12-16.

Albert Slocumb Terry, son of Dr. William and Maria Roxanna (Slocumb) Terry, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, September 15, 1853, and was brought by his parents to Ansonia, Connecticut in 1860. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy in 1871-72, then accepted a position with the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, of which he became, in due course, Assistant Treasurer. After nearly twenty years with this company, he resigned in February 1892, to be Treasurer of the Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Company, which his brother Franklin S. Terry had organized in Chicago. In November 1897 he opened an Eastern Sales Department for the Sunbeam Company in New York City, of which he was made manager, though retaining his post as Treasurer. In 1912 the General Electric Company initiated a plan for marketing lamps through agents. Needing a veteran of the lamp business to review the contracts concluded under the agency system, General Electric entrusted the task to Mr. Terry, who remained with G.E. from this time on. He was later made supervisor of General Electric's Lamp Division at Schenectady, N.Y.

Mr. Terry married, December 23, 1875, in Ansonia, Emma Augusta Bradley, daughter of Burwell A. and Emma (North) Bradley. They had no children.

He died of a heart ailment at his home in New Canaan, Connecticut, November 6, 1939.²

1

Charles Elihu Slocum, History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America (Defiance, O., 1908), 474; Paul W. Keating, Plans for a Brighter America (New York, 1954), 135; New York Times, November 7, 1939; Gilbert Warren Chapin, The Chapin Book (Hartford, 1924), I, 1294-1295.

2

This is the date given in the New York Times. The Ansonia Evening Sentinel, April 2, 1952, says "November 5."

Mary Josephine Terry, fourth child of Dr. William and Maria Roxanna (Slocumb) Terry, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, May 4, 1857, but grew up in Ansonia, Connecticut, to which the family moved when she was not quite three years old. In 1874 and 1875 she attended Bradford Academy at Bradford, Massachusetts. On September 27, 1877, she married William Jared Clark, son of Merritt and Mary Ann (Hodge) Clark, who was born in Derby, Connecticut, July 20, 1854.

For the next ten years, they lived on Academy Hill in Derby, where three sons were born to them. When they were first married, her husband was associated with his father in the coal business, and in the 1880's he served as postmaster of the Borough of Birmingham. Very early, however, he took an interest in the new and promising field of electric railways, which led eventually to a highly successful career with the General Electric Company.

Though both Mr. and Mrs. Clark were devoted to their children, their marriage proved unhappy. Separation came to seem best, and in 1888 Mrs. Clark and the three boys went to live with her parents in Ansonia. The house at 12 South Cliff Street remained her home the rest of her life.

"Mrs Clark was always deeply interested in the First Congregational church, where for many years she taught in the Sunday school. She took special pleasure in working out the designs for the stained glass windows which were given to the church and Sunday school in memory of her parents and of her son Lincoln.

"In addition to the deep interest which she always took in her family, Mrs. Clark, who had marked executive ability, was responsible throughout the years for the organization of many useful activities, both in Ansonia and in Portland, Maine, near which latter place she . . . long had a summer residence on Casco Bay.

"In 1893, at the World's fair in Chicago, a small exhibit of the newly formed society of the Daughters of the American Revolution attracted her attention and made her resolve to join. In October she became a member of the Sarah Riggs Humphreys chapter in Derby, but withdrew the following June to organize the Elizabeth Clarke Hull chapter, in Ansonia. She began as registrar, then two years later became regent, serving as regent three separate times, 1896-1898, 1902-1904 and 1919-1921, and in 1926 became honorary regent. The broad knowledge of the historical background of this community which Mrs. Clark gained during her connection with the D.A.R., was responsible for her active cooperation with the Boy Scouts many years later in the restoration of the old Indian burying ground, a project in which her sister, Miss Terry, also had an active part.

Charles Elihu Slocum, History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America (Defiance, O., 1908), 474-475; Margaret Sanders Clark, The Pattern of a Lifetime: A Biography of Her Father (Wellesley, Mass., 1947); Ansonia Evening Sentinel, October 23, 1944.

"During a period of about 25 years Mrs. Clark traveled extensively abroad and in the United States and Canada. Her journeys abroad covered most of the countries of Europe, including two years of residence in England, France, Germany, Italy and Sicily, Christmas in Russia, Spain, two trips around the Mediterranean, north Africa and Egypt, twice a thousand miles up the Nile, two visits to Palestine and Syria, and several trips to Greece and the islands around it. She also spent two winters in California and one in Florida.

"The memory of these many trips remained vivid throughout the years of Mrs. Clark's long life and her richly furnished mind proved a well of pleasure from which she drew constantly during the last twelve years after she became totally blind.

"Although blindness at the age of 75 was accompanied by partial deafness, Mrs. Clark did not let her spirit be conquered but, without a word of complaint, turned her attention to the devising of ways and means to meet not only her own difficulties but to enable others to meet like problems. Some of these activities were well described in the following quotation from a sketch which Mrs. Clark prepared . . . at the request of the Lookout Guild for the Blind, of Portland, Maine.

"The isolation of this condition aroused Mrs. Clark's energies to devising a way out, especially needed for one with only one-third normal hearing. Several experiments resulted in a wire writing grill, that holds straight lines and enables anyone who knows how to write to write a legible letter. Games for recreation then became the hobby and original wooden dominoes, dice for backgammon, and playing cards, marked with points by an original system, not connected with Braille, and much simpler, are the results.

"The easy way in which the blind who cannot travel about independently, became forgotten, aroused Mrs. Clark to the need for a Lookout Guild for the Blind. In May, 1934, one was started in Ansonia. On November 17 of the same year Mrs. Clark and Miss Terry opened their home for a sale of articles made by the blind in Connecticut, mostly in New Haven county. A food sale was added for the local blind to provide Thanksgiving baskets for 20 in four nearby towns. The result was most gratifying, and peach baskets, loaded with chicken dinners and fruit have been sent for two years to the blind in and near Ansonia. On June 24, 1935, the Lookout Guild for the Blind, of Portland, Maine, was formed at Lindamar¹, the summer home of Mrs. Clark, at South Portland, Maine, with officers, board of directors and fifty charter members . . . Already they have warned

1

Named after her grandchildren Lincoln, David, Marion and Mary, and Lorraine.

many hearts and brightened the lives of many who are more or less deprived of normal vision. At Lindamarl, Mrs. Clark, Miss Terry, and Mrs. Leavitt dreamed the dream that such organized effort should be made and the Lookout Guild promises to bring cheer and comfort to the blind around us, by providing social contact as well as material comfort.

"Diversity of occupation is another hobby with Mrs. Clark. Folding quilting frames, with holes all around to tie cords in opposite directions, make it easy for the blind to tie bed quilts, and also an improved method for those with good sight.

"Marking up-to-date maps with mucilage and sand for shore line, Braille points for cities, and Braille names attached by small fasteners, is another pet hobby."

"... Mrs. Clark's work for the blind brought her in contact with many people and all who met her were deeply impressed. Her indomitable courage that enabled her to overcome obstacles that would prevent her from serving others, proved an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact and the will to carry on in spite of infirmities which would discourage most people from further activities, won the admiration and commendation of all. In all her life Mrs. Clark did what she could for others and her memory will long remain with those who knew her."

She died at Ansonia October 22, 1944. William Jared Clark died in New York City December 12, 1922.

Children of William Jared and Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark:

1. William Merritt Clark, born in Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1880. Married at Lee, Massachusetts, June 4, 1910, Elora Kelsey, born in Marseilles, France, September 15, 1884, daughter of Dr. Wilbur F. and Maria (Smith) Kelsey of Lee. He died in Portland, Maine, August 20, 1950. His wife died in Lenox, Massachusetts, April 27, 1955.

Children:

- (1) Lincoln Harold Clark, born in New Rochelle, N.Y., December 11, 1910. Married at Intervale, New Hampshire, July 23, 1938, Alice Lee Hardenbergh, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 9, 1911. Children: (1) Terry Nichols Clark, born in Chicago, Illinois, November 26, 1940; (2) Emily Shepley Clark, born in Washington, D.C., December 4, 1942; (3) Katrina Hardenbergh Clark, born in North Conway, New Hampshire, August 23, 1945; (4) Esther Kelsey Clark, born in Knoxville, Tennessee, May 4, 1951.

(ii) Marion Kelsey Clark, born in Warren, Ohio, February 21, 1913. Married at Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1939, Ralph Sargent Tyler, Jr., born in Cleveland July 28, 1906. Children: (1) Alice Campbell Tyler, born in Cleveland December 30, 1940; (2) William Clark Tyler, born in Cleveland March 23, 1943; (3) Rae Sargent Tyler, born in Cleveland August 19, 1945; (4) Ralph Sargent Tyler, Jr., born in Cleveland February 7, 1947.

(iii) Lorraine Crosby Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 17, 1918. Married at Cleveland, December 28, 1942, John Martin Deely, Jr., who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 27, 1917. Children: (1) John Clark Deely, born and died in Cleveland December 7, 1944; (2) Philip Sedgwick Deely, born in Pittsfield February 20, 1947; (3) Roger Lincoln Deely, born in Pittsfield June 25, 1949, died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts October 4, 1949.

(iv) William Terry Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 23, 1920. Married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, January 10, 1948, Vicary Gratton, who was born in New York City January 17, 1921. Children: (1) Vicary Kelsey Clark, born in Beverly, Massachusetts, November 26, 1948; (2) William Gratton Clark, born in Beverly January 25, 1950, died there April 25, 1950; (3) Caroline Merritt Clark, born in Beverly January 29, 1951; (4) Christine Gratton Clark, born in Glens Falls, New York, October 22, 1954; (5) William Merritt Clark, born in Glens Falls October 22, 1954; (6) Cynthia Terry Clark, born in Glens Falls February 9, 1957.

2. Harold Terry Clark, born in Derby, Connecticut, September 4, 1882. Married, first, at Cleveland, Ohio, November 22, 1911, Mary Ermina Sanders, daughter of William Brownell and Annie (Otis) Sanders, who was born in Cleveland March 18, 1885, and died there December 16, 1936. Married, second, at Cleveland, April 6, 1940, Marie Odenkirk, daughter of Mrs. Elmer Harold Hanson of Auburn, Indiana, and the late Zane Bland Odenkirk.

Children (by first wife):

(i) David Sanders Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 9, 1914. Married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 23, 1941, Mary Hubbard Livingstone, who was born in Pasadena, California, August 21, 1914. Children: (1) David Livingstone Clark, born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1942; (2) Jonathan Sanders Clark, born in Berkeley, Maryland, December 28, 1944; and (3) Mary Hubbard Clark, born in Washington, D.C., October 23, 1949.

- (ii) Mary Ermina Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 5, 1918. Married in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, December 27, 1945, Harry Thomas Schultz, who was born in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, February 23, 1916. Children: (1) Mary Ermina Schultz, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1946; (2) Elizabeth Terry Schultz, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, November 10, 1948; (3) Helen Otis Schultz, born in Hanover August 4, 1950; (4) Martha Clark Schultz, born in Hanover July 10, 1952; (5) Lucia Sanders Schultz, born in Hanover June 24, 1954.
- (iii) John Terry Clark, born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 16, 1919.
- (iv) William Sanders Clark, born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, December 28, 1920. Married at San Francisco, January 28, 1949, Polly Rollins Luchsinger, who was born in San Francisco January 27, 1922. Children: (1) William Sanders Clark, Jr., born in San Francisco December 6, 1950; (2) Richard Hadley Clark, born in San Francisco July 13, 1953; (3) Anne Rollins Clark, born in San Francisco May 19, 1957.
- (v) Annie Otis Clark, born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, July 27, 1922. Married in Cleveland Heights, April 2, 1949, David M. Reece, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 6, 1920. Children: Ann Terry Reece, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 5, 1943; (2) Nancy Sanders Reece, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, November 24, 1953; (3) David Clark Reece, born in Massachusetts March 23, 1956.
- (vi) Margaret Sanders Clark, born in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, July 9, 1926. Married in Cleveland Heights, April 7, 1951, Joseph Thomas Lester, Jr., who was born in Jacksonville, Florida, January 31, 1923. Children: (1) Joseph Thomas Lester, III, born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 28, 1952; (2) Martha Sanders Lester, born in Wilmington, Delaware, October 21, 1955.
3. Robert Lincoln Clark, born in Derby, Connecticut, April 29, 1885. Drowned while swimming alone in Lake Geneva, Switzerland, September 27, 1908.

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Franklin Silas Terry, electric lamp manufacturer, son of Dr. William and Maria Roxanna (Slocumb) Terry, was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, May 8, 1862. After attending Ansonia High School and Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, at the age of eighteen he became manager of the Electrical Supply Co., a branch of Wallace & Sons, brass and copper manufacturers, in Ansonia. In 1884 he organized, in Chicago, a branch of this company, which developed under his management into the largest electrical supply house in the country. In 1889 he established the Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co. of Chicago, which in ten years grew to be one of the most prosperous in the lamp industry.

"Terry, an imaginative, enthusiastic business idealist, spent much of his time in 1900 and early 1901 considering the situation of his own lamp company and the others like it. There were more than 30 small manufacturers in the country. They all needed better research, better engineering, and more working capital. Without more strength in all these departments they could not make lamps that equaled the products of the leaders on such vital points as efficiency and uniformity." 2

Fired by the concept of a group of companies cooperating for the benefit of all, Terry had a long discussion with his friend Burton G. Tremaine of the Fostoria Incandescent Lamp Co. at Fostoria, Ohio. Together they worked out a plan.

"By bringing together a number of the smaller companies, they reasoned, they could establish an engineering department that would serve all the lamp factories in the group. This department would have much better staff and equipment than any single small company could maintain as an engineering section. It could conduct basic lamp research and development; it could work out improved manufacturing methods and build better machines; it could offer a 'trouble-shooting' service for any affiliated lamp factory that might be struggling with production problems. All the factories would contribute to the maintenance of the engineering department. In turn, all of them would benefit by its facilities - not on a mandatory basis, but on request from the factory managers, if and when they desired such assistance.

"This cardinal principle came primarily from Terry's thinking. He wanted to build a central organization, but he was firmly opposed to centralized control. This sounded paradoxical but it was not. Terry's idea was that a headquarters group should serve the factory managers, the sales staffs in the field, and the other workers in all departments who best understood the local problems they faced. So the plan included sales and advertising counsel, credit systems, accounting and financial advice as well as engineering - all on the same basis of service rather than dictation.

1
The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography (New York, 1929), XX, 123-124; Paul W. Keating, Lamps for a Brighter America, a History of the General Electric Lamp Business (New York, 1954); Charles Elihu Slocum, History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocorbs of America (Defiance, O., 1908), 475; The Cleveland Leader, April 19, 1914.

"Tremaine's temperament and abilities offset Terry's intense enthusiasm. His practical nature balanced Terry's idealism; his shrewdness in financial matters and his quietness of manner provided the needed foil for the crusading spirit he found in Terry."

"Throughout their preliminary planning Terry and Tremaine had felt that their new organization must maintain friendly relations with General Electric. For one thing, General Electric held important patents on lamps and machinery. It would help the new group tremendously to have the right to utilize some of those patents. They knew something of President Charles A. Coffin's business philosophy and believed that he might be favorable to their ideas."

". . . Coffin showed no hesitancy in accepting. General Electric would finance the formation of a new company. However, the G-E president astonished the others by insisting on two major conditions: (1) Tremaine and Terry must remain as the active managers of the new organization, and (2) they were to have complete management authority and responsibility, with General Electric taking no part whatever in operational control. In other words, G.E. would remain essentially a silent partner. One other requirement was that the new company would purchase and take over as its headquarters the Brush Electric Co. plant on East 45th Street in Cleveland, a General Electric property. Delighted by the free hand they were to have, Terry and Tremaine agreed to Coffin's terms just as readily as he had specified them. On May 3, 1901, they organized the National Electric Lamp Co. Capitalization was composed of \$500,000 in common stock, \$150,000 in preferred stock, and \$2,000,000 in bonds. General Electric purchased 75 per cent of the common stock and held an option to buy the remainder."

"Terry and Tremaine set out to form their federation of subsidiary companies and affiliates. To start with, of course, they had the Sunbeam and Fostoria companies. Within a few months they had added three companies . . . - Bryan-March, Columbia, and Buckeye. Then they went on the road to sell others on enlisting under the National banner."

"Their approach to the other lamp manufacturers had little appearance of high-pressure salesmanship. They called on the head of a company, asked how he was getting along, and discussed the problems of lamp production. They made no offers. After a while the company president grew restive. Usually he said: 'Gentlemen, I think I know why you're here. It's not just to have a pleasant conversation about the lamp business. Aren't you going to make an offer to buy our company?'

" 'If you want to sell,' was the reply, 'we might very well be interested. But we are not urging you nor making any offers. It's entirely up to you.'

"In most cases the discussion then turned to a detailed offer of sale and terms of purchase. Terry and Tremaine explained their proposed method of operation. This included the continued manufacture of the individual company's product (for example, Shelby lamps made by the Shelby Electric Co.) and usually the retention of the same management personnel as before."

"In this way, during the years 1901-1906, the two men assembled the companies they wanted to affiliate with National. The preferred stock and the bonds of the new corporation were issued to the stockholders of the various individual companies in payment for their business. On several occasions Tremaine and Terry returned to General Electric for approval on expanding the capitalization to assure the purchase of desirable lamp companies. But one point that should be noted about this series of transactions was this: Aside from the top members of the National group and a few executives of G.E. and the Edison Lamp Works, /a G.E. plant/ no one knew of General Electric's financial interest in National.

"By 1904 the National lamp system had become a well-rounded operation. In Cleveland the Development Laboratory and the Engineering Department offered research and testing services to the individual factories. In the same way, a Business Development section helped the member companies improve their marketing methods.

"Representatives of the Engineering Department visited each factory once a month, with no advance notice. They selected lamps at random from the regular run and took them to Cleveland for testing. The factory managers received the test findings on all samples of lamps, but with only their own lamps identified as to results. The factory with the lowest average product-quality rating had to pay the largest share per lamp to support the Engineering Department operations. The others were also assessed according to the merits of their lamps. This naturally served as an incentive to improve each brand - and the lamps were still produced and marketed under their earlier brand names: Peerless, Packard, Colonial, Shelby, Sunbeam, Sterling, Banner, Fostoria, Buckeye, Bryan-Marsh, Columbia, and others.

"More than 20 companies joined the federation at one time or another. In 1906 the name 'National Electric Lamp Association' (Nela) was adopted for the entire group. . . .

"With Terry and Tremaine as leaders, the National company soon became a potent force in the lamp business. The members of the Nela group held licenses under General Electric patents. After the formation of National's Engineering Department, the license agreements worked in both directions - that is, G.E. was entitled to licenses on National developments. And the skilled craftsmen in the new company began to contribute their share of the improvements in machines and methods. The result was a free exchange of technical information between General Electric and National. . . . But they competed keenly in the application of those findings and they contested with each other for lamp business in the expanding market."

In 1911, as the result of an anti-trust suit, "the Court directed General Electric to operate the National company and its subsidiaries as an integral part of the G.E. business. . . . By this time National's percentage of the total lamp business in the United States closely approached that of the Edison Lamp Works; both ran far ahead of their nearest competitor."

"In compliance with the decree, General Electric purchased the remaining 25 per cent of the National common stock. The National company became the National Quality Lamp Works of General Electric (later shortened to National Lamp Works of G.E.) Terry and Tremaine remained as managers, assured by General Electric's top officers that they would have a free hand in operating their part of the lamp business."

"Some time before the 1911 antitrust suit, F. S. Terry took action to end the frustrations caused by National's cramped and crowded quarters in Cleveland. Terry dreamed of a future location entirely different from the typical industrial environment. Quietly he began to investigate outlying areas, far from the busy midtown sections. He could imagine a spacious headquarters site, with acres of well-kept ground, plenty of room for expansion, and no air pollution or distracting noise.

"They could have attractive buildings, he reasoned, something better than the monotonous, ugly construction that had always been used for factories and for most office buildings. Each building could be planned for the special needs of the department it would house.

"Since that time hundreds of industrial organizations have recognized these and similar advantages. The trend today is toward outlying locations. But in 1910 such an idea was decidedly a novelty.

"When Terry first described his plan to his associates, they treated it with cool reserve. He was so persistent, though, that he finally persuaded them to go on an inspection tour of several possible sites. They drove through the outskirts of Cleveland and finally stopped at the location Terry preferred. As the manager expounded the benefits of his scheme, his companions grew more and more incredulous."

". . . For several weeks nothing further was decided on the subject. Finally, however, Terry won acceptance from Tremaine and the others, and their own imaginations began to catch fire. In September, 1910, they agreed on the selection of the site and started working out detailed plans. The land needed initially - 33 acres - was purchased in January, 1912. They chose the name Nela Park for the future home of the National Lamp Works, with Nela being derived from the initials of the National Electric Lamp Association.

"It was truly handsome acreage, rising southward above the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Noble Road in East Cleveland. Most of the land was at the top of the hill, where it flattened out at an elevation 230 feet above the level of Lake Erie. Toward the east it sloped away again into a series of wooded ravines that added immeasurably to the natural beauty of the scene."¹

Mr. Terry continued as co-manager of the National Lamp Works at Nela Park until 1925, and was elected a vice-president of the General Electric Company in 1923.

¹

Keating, 50-51, 52, 53-55, 85, 86, 89-90.

Franklin S. Terry "lived with his job. During the earlier years he resided in a small frame house directly opposite the East 45th Street office building. At Nela Park he combined his home and his office, maintaining an apartment on the top floor of the Administration building. Here he could keep in constant contact with the business and with his friends throughout the company. Fastidious in dress, fond of order and careful detail, Terry followed a strict personal regimen. One of his favorite forms of relaxation was to walk through the tree-covered ravine behind the building where he lived. On these walks he liked to be accompanied by one or another of his colleagues. Then they could discuss and settle problems away from office routine and on a basis of friendship rather than brass-hat commands. His main interests in the lamp business were research, education, and more freedom and responsibility for employees, since he thought that freedom of action and the responsibility for the action went hand in hand."¹

At the time of the First World War "he organized and administered the Nela fund for French orphans, and personally assumed the burden of carrying for over fifty of them, children of St. Cyr officers, besides placing more than 200 with his friends. He not only supplied his wards with money, but through correspondence kept in personal touch with them. He also financed a society known as 'Orphans of the Frontier,' which found homes for French war orphans among their relatives."²

Though the lamp business was always his primary interest, Mr. Terry was also a director of the Cities Service Co., the Peerless Motor Car Company, and the Kardo Company, a concern which held patents covering the construction of automobile axles.

He married, first, April 14, 1886, in Derby, Connecticut, Grace Downes, daughter of Sheldon Canfield and Emily (Kempshill) Downes, by whom he had four children. This marriage ended in divorce. On March 1, 1923, he married, second, Lillian Taylor Slocomb, daughter of Albert Haven Slocomb (See SLOCOMB).

He died at Black Mountain, North Carolina, July 23, 1926.

Children of Franklin Silas and Grace (Downes) Terry:

1. Jean Terry, born in Chicago, Illinois, June 14, 1888, married Paul Fleming Bauder.
2. Albert Slocomb Terry, born in Chicago August 20, 1891.
3. Doris Terry, born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 8, 1900, married Ralph Comey, in Cleveland.
4. Grace Terry, born in Montclair, New Jersey, November 6, 1904, died in Cleveland.

1

Keating, 93-94.

2

National Cyclopaedia

1

Flora Lincoln Terry, youngest child of Dr. William and Maria Roxanna(Slocumb) Terry, was born in Ansonia, Connecticut, February 18, 1865, "two months before the end of the Civil War, when Abraham Lincoln was at the height of his popularity. Her patriotic father who had served as surgeon at the Military Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, and who in his later practice was never willing to charge soldiers or their families for his services, determined that if he had a son he would name him after the great president. The next child being a daughter was called Flora Lincoln.

"Miss Terry attended the public schools in Ansonia and had the distinction of being one of the two girls who comprised the first class to graduate in 1883 from the newly established high school. She always praised the good teaching which she had received. Throughout her life she took a deep interest in the school and particularly in the upbuilding of its library. She also donated a fund for the establishment of an annual award to the best English scholar.

"In 1883 the number of colleges for women in the United States was relatively small. Among these, Vassar was recognized as one of the leaders. Miss Terry's friend, Graces Downes of Derby, who was also the fiancée of her brother, Franklin, was then a sophomore at Vassar, so that it was decided to send her there. Miss Terry's association with Vassar College from her entrance as a freshman in 1883 until her graduation in 1887, was one of the most fortunate events in her long life, resulting in life long friendships, pleasant memories and mental stimulation. These helped her to win a triumphant victory over the handicaps which came from the isolation of total deafness with which the last 55 years of her life was marked. As an undergraduate her hearing was normal. She was an honor student, sang in the choir and took an active part in all student activities.

"For six years following graduation (1887-1893) she taught mathematics and physics in Birmingham High School, now known as Derby High School. The approach of deafness caused her to retire from this position, but she continued to teach pupils privately in her home, especially those requiring special preparation for college.

"Beginning in 1896 she was for 16 years director of art and travel classes which were started by the Tuesday Club of Ansonia and the Women's Club of Ansonia, Derby, Shelton and Seymour. A trip to Europe in 1889, with an uncle, Albert H. Slocumb of Fayetteville, North Carolina, which included France, Switzerland, England and Scotland, had given Miss Terry a foundation upon which, coupled with her Vassar education, she built well. These classes covered the associated communities as well as a few other places in Connecticut. Mayor Osborne, founder of Derby Neck Library, became enthusiastic over the interest in art taken by the ladies, bought a fine collection of art books and rejoiced in their wide use.

1

Charles Elihu Slocum, History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocumbbs of America (Defiance, O., 1908), 475; Ansonia Evening Sentinel, April 2, 1952; October 14, 1952.

"Miss Terry herself derived great pleasure and benefit from the classes and studies and like her sister, Mrs. Mary T. Clark, developed into a highly intelligent traveler. In 1900 they visited Germany, Italy, France and England; in 1904 the Hill Towns of Italy and Spain; in 1911 Northern Italy, Switzerland, France and England; and in 1927 Egypt, Palestine, Syria and other countries bordering upon the Mediterranean Sea.

"Miss Terry became a member of the First Congregational Church in March, 1883. She was one of the charter members and also the first treasurer of the Ansonia Branch of the Christian Endeavor Society which was organized only two years after that society had been founded in Williston, Maine. She taught Sunday School class as long as her hearing permitted and was always deeply interested in the activities of the church. She took part in many welfare and community activities. The D.A.R. was one of these, she having been a charter member of Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter. . . . She and her sister, Mrs. Clark, in conjunction with the Boy Scouts, took an active part in improving the condition of the old Indian Burying Ground. At the rededication Miss Terry read a poem which she had written for the occasion.

"Her charitable interests naturally turned in the directions of helping the blind and the deaf. For many years at Thanksgiving season her faithful friends and house companions, Misses Nellie and Ida Boutwell, . . . joined with her in the preparing of Thanksgiving baskets for blind persons in the associated communities.

"Most of Miss Terry's summers," for half a century, were "spent at 'Lindamarl' on Cape Elizabeth, Casco Bay, Maine, where she had a large circle of friends and was president of the Lookout Guild for the Blind. She was also a member of Dirigo Club and Portland Hearing Society."

During the last two decades of her life she was "troubled by failing eyesight as well as total deafness, but continued to maintain her cheerful attitude and her display of remarkable fortitude."

She died at 12 South Cliff Street, Ansonia, April 2, 1952.

On October 13, 1952, at the request of the Ansonia Garden Club, the Board of Alderman voted to name the park on the site of the old high school on Prospect Street "Flory Terry Park" in her honor.

PART II

RELATED FAMILIES

Note

Pages in Part II are arranged alphabetically by family name rather than numbered, in order to permit the insertion of additional information that may later come to light, without disrupting the pagination.

For the convenience of readers who may wish to do further research on one or another of the families described herein, the sources used for each account have been listed separately and fully enough so that the books should be easy to find in a library card catalog.

ADAMS

John Adams came to New England in the "Fortune" in 1621, probably from London, and settled in Plymouth, where he received an acre of land, north of Winslow Square, on the east side of Court Street. He was a carpenter by trade, and a member of the Duxbury Trainband to which William Vassall also belonged. In 1632 he was admitted as a freeman. He married, about 1625, Ellen (or Eleanor) Newton, born in 1598, who came from England or Leyden in the "Anne". After his death in 1633, she became, in June 1634, the wife of Kenelm Winslow, the brother of Governor Edward Winslow. She was buried December 5, 1681.

James Adams, son of John and Ellen, moved first to Marshfield and then to Scituate. On June (or July) 16, 1646, he married, in Scituate, Frances Vassall, daughter of William (See VASSALL). Their daughter,

Margaret Adams, baptized March 18, 1654, died in 1737. She married, January 30, 1677, Captain John Pease, Jr. (See PEASE).

1

"Family of John Adams of Plymouth," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XXXIII (Oct. 1879), 418-411; D. Hamilton Hurd, History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts (Philadelphia, 1884), 89; John A. Goodwin, The Pilgrim Republic (Boston, 1888), 378; Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts (Boston, 1909), I, 11, II, 309; Mayflower Descendants, XI, 10; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 10; George F. Willison, The Pilgrim Reader (New York, 1953), 539, 544.

1
BALLEY

John Bailey married Ann Bourne, May 9, 1677 (See BOURNE). At the time of their marriage he is said to have been a resident of Marshfield, Massachusetts. They settled, however, in Freetown, not far from Fall River, where his wife and her sister Martha were given the "20th lot" by their father, March 4, 1678. John Bailey and Thomas Drake of Weymouth jointly purchased the 19th lot nearby. He was chosen a Selectman of Freetown in June 1685, and died there June 22, 1686. His only daughter,

Sarah Bailey, born _____, married David Evans of Freetown. She died _____. (See EVANS)

1

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XV (July, 1866), 235; MS. Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark, citing D.H. Hurd, History of Freetown, Massachusetts (1883); James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), I, 94.

BAKER

Edward Baker probably came to Lynn, Massachusetts in 1630, and is listed as a freeman there in 1638. He had a farm on the south side of Baker's Hill in what is now Saugus. In 1657 he moved to Northampton, only three years after its settlement. Here he received various grants of land and became a respected and influential citizen, serving for a time as Selectman. Many years later he returned to Lynn and was buried there March 16, 1687. His wife Jane _____ died April 9, 1693. They had five sons and one daughter,

Mary Baker, born April 1, 1642, who married, November 7, 1662, George Sumner (See SUMNER). She died December 1, 1719.

1

New England Historical and Genealogical Register, VIII (April, 1854), 128e; Alonzo Lewis and James R. Nowhall, History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts (Lynn, 1890), 116; Mrs. C. G. Furbish, "Baker Family." The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, VIII (1895), 154-155.

BALLARD

William Ballard, husbandman, age 32, with his wife Mary, age 26, and children, Hester, 2, and John, 1, came to Massachusetts aboard the "James" in July, 1635. Nothing is known of him prior to this time except that he was baptized on 8-12-1603, and is said to have been from Sanford Rivers, Warwickshire. He settled in Lynn, on the Boston Road, west of the Saugus River. On May 2, 1638 he was admitted as a freeman, and in the same year was a member of the Quarterly Court at Salem. He probably died in 1639. Apparently his wife Mary, who accompanied him from England, had died prior to this, and he had married again; for the name of the widow who survived him is given as Elizabeth. She later married William Knight. A son (by his second wife?).

Nathaniel Ballard, was born in Lynn about 1638, and died there January 12, 1721/22. He married, 12-16-1682, Rebecca Hudson (See HUDSON). The eldest of their ten children.

Mary Ballard, born June 13, 1666, married Moses Haven of Framingham, Massachusetts (See HAVEN). She died November 18, 1734.

1

William Barry, A History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Boston, 1847), 172-173; William Haven, Sermt. Richard Haven, 1620-1703 (Tulsa, 1927), 10; Josiah H. Temple, History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Framingham, 1887), 463, 579.

BARBOUR

George Barbour was born in England about 1615, probably near Fressingfield, Suffolk, or Harleston, Norfolk. It has been stated, without any supporting evidence, that he emigrated to Virginia in 1635 aboard the "Transport" which sailed from Gravesend on the 4th of July. Whether this be so or not, it is a matter of record that he was living in New England five years later. He was accepted as a townsman in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 2, 1640, and took the freeman's oath there May 26, 1647. After receiving a grant of twelve acres in Medfield in 1651, he was among the first to settle in the new town. For a total of twenty-two years, between 1652 and 1684, he served as Selectman, and represented Medfield at the General Court in 1668, 1669, 1673, 1676, 1677, 1679, 1680, 1681, and 1682. In 1660 he was elected Town Clerk.

In 1646 he became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Following his move to Medfield, he continued to be active in militia affairs, and after 1667 is called Captain in the colonial records. When King Philip's War broke out, he was in command of the Medfield Company.

Late in 1675 it was learned that the Indians were gathering in great force at a fortified place in the midst of an extensive swamp in Rhode Island. On receipt of this news, the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut raised a force of a thousand men to attack them. Captain Barbour's was one of the six companies selected to form the Massachusetts contingent. The men were mustered in on Dedham Plain the 9th of December. According to the town historian of Medfield:

"Snow had already fallen, the weather was cold, and no time was to be lost. The next day they marched; and were joined by the Plymouth men and the troops from Connecticut at the place of rendezvous at North Kingston, R.I. They advanced at once through the deep snow toward the enemy's stronghold.

"After spending the night of the 18th without any shelter, the cold being so intense that some of the men had their hands and feet frozen, the memorable attack was made, led by the Massachusetts men. The stockade was surrounded by a deep ditch, crossed, apparently, only by a single log, slippery with ice and snow, swept by the enemy's fire. When the order was given for the charge, there was a race through the swamp for the honor of being the first man upon that log. The race was said to have been won by a soldier from Salem. As the men rushed forward, great numbers of them were picked off by the fire of the enemy within. Meanwhile, a friendly Indian led the way around to another and secret passage, and our troops entered the fort. Then came a hand to hand fight with the Indians, which lasted for three hours, resulting in their total rout. The stockade was then burnt, together with the wigwams and huts. About a thousand Indians perished in this contest.

Eighty of the whites were killed and a hundred and fifty wounded; six captains were slain. . . .

" Owing to the deep snow, the great numbers of wounded men and the exhaustion of our soldiers for want of provisions in that wilderness, they were obliged to abandon the pursuit and return home. The Massachusetts men arrived in Boston the fifth of February."¹

Just a little over two weeks later, on February 21, 1676, King Philip's warriors retaliated by attacking Medfield. Thirty-two houses were burned, as well as two mills, and a number of barns and outbuildings. The moment there seemed a chance to get word through to Boston, Captain Barbour and three of his fellow townsmen sent off a report to the Governor and Council.

rs
HONORED S ,

in a hurry hast: you may please to understand that on the 2^d day morning early, we were beset wth Indians a greate number to our amazement although we had considerable watches: I thinke about halfe the towne is fired: many wounded, severall slayne, after we had fyred: our great gun twice for to warne dedham of our danger & anoth^r it startled the Indians, at last after much spoyle y^v ran over the bridge, fired it as y^v left it, ran to sherborne fired the rounds. we hope George fairbanks pallisade y^r safe. w^t the rest we know not are not wthout an expectation of the [Indians] tomorrow morning, it is thought y^v lay the way at dedham rode by those y^t came fr^o theure this night to so how it was wth us, so y^t dedham is not wthout greate danger; y^r is greate neede of holpe suddenly to keep our town, or to follow them if quite gone. 2 mills burnt

Your honors' humble servants

By our guess nigh
a 1000 Indians

JOHN WILSON
EDWARD OAKES
JOHN JACOB 2
GEORGE BARBER

George Barbour married, first, in Dedham, November 24, 1642, Elizabeth Clark, who died December 22, 1683 (See CLARK), and, second, Joanna (Faxon) Fisher, widow of Anthony Fisher, and daughter of Thomas and Joane Faxon of Braintree, who was born about 1626 and died October 16, 1694. He died in Medfield April 13, 1685. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary Barbour, born in Dedham 31, 11, 1644, married Jonathan Morse 8 (7) 1666 (See MORSE). She died in 1700.

BENT

John Bent died at Penton-Grafton, Hampshire in 1588, leaving a widow Edith _____, who died in the summer of 1601. They had eight children, including

Robert Bent, who was born at Penton-Grafton in September 1566 and died there in July 1631. He married, October 13, 1589, Agnes Gosling. She undertook to follow her son John and his family to America, but died on board the ship "Jonathan", just outside Boston Harbor, in May or June 1639. Robert and Agnes had seven children, including

John Bent, baptized at Penton-Grafton November 20, 1596. He married in England, about 1624, Martha _____. John, his wife, and five small children sailed from Southampton in the latter part of April 1638 on the ship "Confidence". He was one of the original settlers of Sudbury, Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1639 with 54 inhabitants. His house lot, about 6 acres, was on the north-west side of the old road that runs from what is now Wayland Centre to Sudbury Centre, about a quarter of a mile from the former. Here he lived as a farmer until his death, September 27, 1672. He was made a freeman in 1640 and served as Selectman in 1641. His widow died May 15, 1679. The youngest of their seven children,

Martha Bent, born in Sudbury about 1643, married, June 5, 1663, Samuel How (See HOW). She died August 29, 1680.

1

Allen H Bent, The Bent Family (Boston, 1894), 1, and The Bent Family in America (Boston, 1900), 9-13, 17.

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1

Allen H Bent, The Bent Family (Boston, 1894), 1, and The Bent Family in America (Boston, 1900), 9-13, 17.

BESBEECH

John Besbeech, yeoman, of Biddenden, County Kent, England, born _____, married, October 31, 1586/87, Dorothy (Austin) Foster, daughter of Mary Austin, and widow of Thomas Foster. Both John and his wife were buried in Biddenden, he on February 26, 1609, and she on January 1, 1619. The second of their three children,

Thomas Besbeech, who was baptized in All Saints Church, Biddenden, March 3, 1589, owned houses and land in the parishes of Hedcorn and Frittenden in Kent. His wife, Ann Baseden, whom he had married at Biddenden, was buried in Frittenden April 21, 1634. In the spring of 1635 he sailed from Sandwich, Kent, for New England aboard the ship "Hercules", with his two daughters, Mary and Alice, and seven servants. After a brief stay in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is referred to in the records as "gentleman", he settled in Scituate. Here he was promptly admitted as a freeman, and on February 22, 1637 was appointed deacon of the first church. Probably because of religious controversy, he moved to Duxbury in 1639. At the General Court held March 7, 1642/43, Edward Winslow, Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, and Jonathan Brewster were ordered to "view the bounds betwixt" Mr. Thomas Besbee and John Washburn and "with the help of Mr. William Vassells instrument, set the bounds according to their best information and judgment."² Thomas was a representative from Duxbury to the General Court in 1643. Two years later he moved to Sudbury, and thence sometime later to Marshfield, but eventually returned to Sudbury, where he died March 9, 1673/74. His daughter, _____

Alice Besbeech, baptized at Frittenden, County Kent, June 29, 1624, married, July 18, 1645, John Bourne of Marshfield, Massachusetts. (See BOURNE). She died in Marshfield May 7, 1686.

Later generations of the Besbee family in New England simplified their name to Bisbee.

1

Frank J. Bisbee, Genealogy of the Bisbee Family (East Sullivan, N.H., 1956), 5, 11-16, 23; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 47; James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), I, 271; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, X (Jan. 1856), 37.

²See account of William Vassall (post).

BETTS

John Betts and his wife Mary are known to have been living at Claydon, Oxfordshire, in 1627. Where and when he died is not known. His widow is next heard of in Hartford, Connecticut, where she had a grant of four acres of land in 1639-40, being among those who had "lots at the courtisie of the town." Her house lot, which she purchased before February 1639-40, was situated near the bank of Little River, east of the foot of the present Trumbull Street. She supported her family by keeping a school for young children in her home. In 1647 she and many others in Connecticut were stricken by an "epidemical sickness," which is supposed to have been similar to what is now called the grippe. In a letter written on July 19, 1647 the Rev. Samuel Stone of Hartford reports the death of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and adds "Goody Bets the school dame is dead." Her daughter

Mary Betts, born in England about 1623, married, probably in 1641 or 1642, Samuel Foreman (or Boardman) of Wethersfield, Connecticut. She died in August 1684, age about 61. (See BOARDMAN)

1

Charlotte Goldthwaite, Boardman Genealogy, 1525-1895 (Hartford, 1895), 132-143; William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), 197-198.

1
BLOTT

Robert Blott is said to have come to New England in 1632, probably to Roxbury, Massachusetts. By 1634 he was residing in Charlestown. He was made a freeman March 4, 1634/35; and he and his wife were admitted to the church in Boston from Charlestown 28 (10) 1644. His will was probated February 2, 1665/66. His wife Susan (or Susanna) _____ died in Boston January 20, 1659/60. A daughter,

Joanna Blott, born about 1620, married Daniel Lovett in Braintree, Massachusetts (See LOVETT). She died in Mendon, Massachusetts, March 20, 1694.

1

James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, I (Boston, 1860), 205; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 56, 293; Vital Records of Mendon, Massachusetts to the Year 1850 (Boston, 1920), 480.

William Boreman, a resident of Banbury, Oxfordshire in 1525, was in all probability the father of,

Thomas Boreman "the Elder", a farmer, who was living in the nearby town of Claydon at least as early as 1546. "The Elder" affixed to his name does not signify that he was an old man, but was added to distinguish him from a younger brother Thomas. As nearly as can be computed, he was somewhere between 50 and 60 years of age at the time of his death. He was buried December 9, 1579. He married Isabel _____, who survived him. The sixth of his nine children,

Thomas Boreman, was born in Claydon, probably about 1560. He and his mother Isabel were made residuary legatees of his father's property, and the two probably lived together in the old home.² On February 16, 1579/80, he married Dorothy Gregory, by whom he had two children. He died at an early age, probably some time before reaching his thirtieth year, and was buried June 13, 1587. A son,

Christopher Boreman, baptized in Claydon, December 1, 1581, married, November 19, 1604, Julian Carter (See CARTER). After their marriage, Christopher and his wife moved to Banbury, where the baptisms of five of their children are recorded. On the death of Julian's father in 1619, they returned to Claydon, probably to live with and care for her widowed mother. Christopher was evidently not a farmer, but was master of some trade at which he was employed in Banbury. He was buried at Claydon April 1, 1640. The fifth of his eight children,

Samuel Boreman (or Boardman) born in Banbury in 1615 and baptized there, August 10, 1615, moved with his parents about 1619 to Claydon, their early home. In 1639 he is recorded as being a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was a cooper. In 1641 he moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and soon became one of its leading citizens. In addition to being chosen Townsman (i.e. Selectman) for 8 years, and holding other local offices, he was made representative from Wethersfield to the General Court, October 1, 1657, and was elected to this position for 18 terms in all. He was a Deputy, October 9, 1662, when Connecticut's famous charter, which was procured from Charles II by Governor Winthrop, was first publically read. He lived on one of the best sites in town, in a house that was occupied by Boardmans for five generations.³ He last appears in the Wethersfield town records, March 26, 1673, as one of five Townsmen who were delegated to procure a house for the use of the Reverend Gershom Bulkeley (See BULKELEY). He died in April 1673. He married, probably in 1641 or 1642, Mary Betts, who

1

Charlotte Goldthwaite, Boardman Genealogy, 1525-1895 (Hartford, 1895), 81-86, 93, 101-102, 143, 158-176, 210-211. "

2

For a photograph of what was probably the Boreman house see William F. J. Boardman, The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman (Hartford, 1906), opposite page 130.

3

A painting of his house on Broad Street, built about 1660, is reproduced in The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman, facing page 123.

likewise came from Claydon, Oxfordshire (See BETTS). They had ten children, the youngest of whom was,

Martha Boardman, who was born in Wethersfield August 12, 1666. She married, first, about 1689, as his second wife, Benjamin Crane, Jr., of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was drowned June 20, 1693; and, second, January 4, 1697/98, at Wethersfield, Captain Samuel Terry (q.v.), of Enfield, Connecticut. According to the inscription on her tombstone in the Enfield Street Cemetery, she died May 20, 1743; but in the Boardman Genealogy the date is given as May 29.

BOURNE

Thomas Bourne, born about 1581, who describes himself in his will as a "draper", brought his wife and family to Plymouth, Massachusetts, at least as early as 1637. It is said that he came from Kent. On December 4, 1637 he was granted a tract of land in Marshfield, of which he became one of the first settlers. He was made a freeman of the colony January 2, 1637/38. A "man of substance and repute", he was chosen to represent Marshfield at the General Court on a number of occasions. In 1647 he was Surveyor of Highways for the town, and in 1648 served as a Grand Juryman. Among the pieces of property which he owned was the 20th lot in Freetown, Massachusetts. He was buried May 11, 1664, age 83. He married Elizabeth _____, who was born in England about 1590, and was buried in Marshfield, July 18, 1660, age 70. They had six children, including Martha, who married John Bradford, the eldest son of Governor William Bradford, Margaret, who married Josiah Winslow, the youngest brother of Governor Edward Winslow, and

John Bourne, born _____, who appears to have been as active in public affairs as his father. He was admitted as freeman of Plymouth Colony in June 1651. He served as Selectman of Marshfield for seven years, and as deputy to the General Court for five. He was also Constable of Marshfield in 1651, Collector of Excise in 1664, Surveyor of Highways in 1677, and a local magistrate in 1682. He was buried in Marshfield, December 8, 1684. He married, at Marshfield, July 18, 1645, Alice Besbeech (See BESBEECH). Their daughter,

Ann Bourne, born November 2, 1651, married John Bailey (See BAILEY). On March 4, 1678 her father gave the 20th lot at Freetown, which he had inherited, to Ann and her sister Martha. She died _____.

1
Donald Lines Jacobus, The Waterman Family (New Haven, 1939), I, 614-616, 623-624; Louis Effingham De Forest and Anne Lawrence De Forest, Moore and Allied Families (New York, 1938), 118-123; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XIV (Jan. 1860), 82; James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860) I, 218; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 66; Manuscript notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark, citing D. H. Hurd, History of Freetown, Massachusetts (1883), 287.

BRECK

John Breck was one of the first settlers in what is now Sherborn, Massachusetts. The date of his arrival is not known, however, as the record of his daughter's marriage in 1656 is the earliest reference which has been found to his family. He died January 3, 1660. A son,

Thomas Breck married Mary Hill in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 12, 1656/57 (See HILL), and died in Sherborn April 23, 1703, at the age of about 70. He owned a large farm in the southern part of Sherborn, which extended from near the Charles River to the present town of Holliston. The youngest of his nine children,

Esther Breck, born in 1679, married John Richardson of nearby Medfield, November 8, 1699. In later life, she used to recall fleeing to the Bullard garrison house in Sherborn for safety during an Indian alarm, fifty years after King Philip's War.² On August 17, 1774, in her 96th year, she died of cancer, an affliction that had made her "extremely irritable and troublesome". Her grave is in the Millis burial ground. (See RICHARDSON)

1

Allen H. Bent, The Sherborn and Gardner, Mass., Brecks (Boston, 1902), 4-5; John Adams Vinton, The Richardson Memorial (Portland, Maine, 1876), 7-19-720.

2

See description of this garrison house in the account of the BULLARD family (post).

1880

Received of the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, the sum of \$100.00 for the purchase of the book "The History of the United States Navy" by John R. Smith, published by the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., 1879.

For the purchase of the book "The History of the United States Navy" by John R. Smith, published by the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., 1879.

The sum of \$100.00 is hereby paid to the Secretary of the Navy for the purchase of the book "The History of the United States Navy" by John R. Smith, published by the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., 1879.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Navy Department, this 1st day of January, 1880.

BRIDGE

Edward Bridge, born in England about 1601, emigrated to Massachusetts by or before 1637. He either brought with his wife Mary _____, or married her soon after his arrival, for they had a child recorded at Roxbury as having been born November 18, 1637. The Bridges both joined the Roxbury Church at an early date, and on May 2 (or 22), 1639 he was admitted as a freeman. His home lot was an eight acre tract on Dorchester Road. In 1645 he was one of the sponsors of the newly-established free school, which became the Roxbury Latin School.

The Rev. John Eliot, pastor of the Roxbury Church, was bitterly opposed to the use of wigs, considering it a "luxurious feminine prolixity for men to wear the hair long." About 1671 or 72, twenty-four Roxbury church members, including Eliot and Bridge, complained to the magistrates of "an evyl (as it appeareth to us) in the education of youth at the Colledg." Harvard students, they wrote, were being established in ways of pride, "in particular in their long haire which last first took head and broke out at the Colledg - and now is got into our pulpets to the great grief and ffeare of many godly hearts in the Country."

Edward Bridge died at Roxbury, December 20 (or 23), 1683, aged about 82 years. His wife died before December 5, 1677. Their daughter

Mary Bridge, born November 18, 1637, married, at Roxbury, November 23, 1661, Samuel Gay. She died at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 13, 1718. (See GAY)

1

Mary Walton Ferris, Dawes-Gates Ancestral Lines (1943), I, 113-116; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 67.

BULKELEY

Peter Bulkeley, Puritan clergyman, founder of Concord, Massachusetts, was born at Odell, in Bedfordshire, England, January 31, 1582/83. Both his parents, Edward and Clive (Irby) Bulkeley, were of distinguished ancestry. His father, a man of independent means, was a Church of England clergyman. At the age of about sixteen, Peter entered St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he received his B.A. in 1604/5 and his M.A. in 1608, and where he was for some years a fellow. He was ordained deacon and priest in June 1608, Canon of Litchfield in 1609, and University preacher in 1610. On January 12, 1609/10 he succeeded his father as Rector of Odell. Edward Bulkeley had had some leanings toward Puritanism, and Peter during the twenty-odd years he spent at Odell became more and more attracted to Puritan ideals. For a long time his official superiors were content to overlook his lack of strict conformity with the practices of the Church of England. But when Archbishop Laud came into power, determined to rid the church of non-conformist ministers, the situation changed.

"The crisis came in 1634, when Mr. Bulkeley was suspended for non-attendance at the visitation of Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar-General. Afterwards he came and confessed that he never used the surplice nor the cross in baptism, 'accounting them ceremonies, superstitions and dissentaneous to the holy Word of God.' This of course meant that unless he admitted his error and showed a willingness to yield to the opinions of his ecclesiastic superiors, sooner or later he would lose his incumbency. Feeling a call to continue the preaching of the gospel, he decided to come to New England where he would be secure from the persecutions of Archbishop Laud."²

Planning for the move was complicated by the fact that he was now a widower in his early fifties with a number of children to look after; his wife, Jane Allen, had died in 1626. Furthermore, preparations for the voyage had to be made with secrecy, since a non-conformist minister, if recognized, would not be permitted to leave the country. His eldest son Edward, then barely 21, was sent over first, perhaps with some of the family property and instructions to prepare for the advent of the

1

Donald Lines Jacobus, The Bulkeley Genealogy (New Haven, 1933), 92-111, 116-117, 137, 138; F. W. Chapman, The Bulkeley Family (Hartford, 1875), 24-38, 73-87, 90; John Donald Wade, "Peter Bulkeley," Dictionary of American Biography, III, 249-250; John Langdon Sibley, Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University (Cambridge, 1873), I, 389-402; Charles Edward Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (Boston, 1930), 131, 135; Francis Manwaring Caulkins, History of New London, Connecticut (New London, 1895), 131-132; Walter R. Steiner, "The Reverend Gershom Bulkeley, of Connecticut, an Eminent Clerical Physician," The Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, XVII (Feb. 1906), 48-53; Henry R. Stiles, The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut (N.Y., 1903), I, 193, 205, 215-216, 324-326, 639, II, 151-153.

2

Jacobus, 100-101.

others. Early in April 1635 Mr. Bulkeley married Grace Chetwood, about twenty years his junior. The following month he and his new wife embarked for America on the "Susan and Ellen" with the rest of his children.

For a short time after their arrival in Massachusetts in the summer of 1635, the Bulkeleys lived in Cambridge. A few months later the Court granted permission to Mr. Bulkeley and about a dozen others to begin a town at "Musquetaquid" on a tract of land six miles square which they had purchased from the Indians. The settlement of Concord, as they decided to call it, was begun in 1636. In July of this year Mr. Bulkeley assisted in the formation of the Concord church - the twelfth to be established in the colony - of which he was made "teacher".

"He was from that time head of the theocracy of Concord, diligently and with substantial results, so far as one can judge, furthering the interests of his followers in both this world and the next. His chief participation in affairs away from Concord was in 1637, when, with Thomas Hooker, he served as moderator of a church council held at Cambridge, to determine, among other things, whether for salvation one should look more confidently to grace or to works. Himself a partisan of works, he denounced Anne Hutchinson as a 'Jezebell whom the Devill sent over thither to poison these American Churches with her depths of Satan.' His Gospel Covenant, made up of a number of his sermons, was published in London in 1646, and again in 1651 - 'one of those massive, exhaustive, ponderous treatises, into which the Puritan theologians put their enormous Biblical learning, their acumen, their industry, the fervor, pathos, and consecration of their lives.' " 1

"He was a most excellent scholar," says Cotton Mather, "a very well-read person, and one who, in his advice to young students, gave demonstrations that he knew what would go to make a scholar. But it being essential unto a scholar to love a scholar, so did he; and in token thereof endowed the library of Harvard-Colledge with no small part of his own." 2

Mr. Bulkeley brought with him from England £ 6000, a large fortune for those days, most of which he had inherited from his father. Nearly all of this was spent in helping the settlement of Concord.

"Here," writes Mather, "he buried a great estate, while he raised one still for almost every person whom he employed in the affairs of his husbandry. He had many and godly servants, whom, after they had lived with him a fit number of years, he still dismissed with bestowing farms upon them, and so took others after the like manner, to succeed them in their service and his kindness. Thus he cast his bread both upon the waters and unto the earth, not expecting the return of this his charity to a religious plantation, until 'after many days'." 2

1

Dict. of Am. Bio.

2

Quoted in Jacobus, 93-94.

He died at Concord, March 9, 1658/59, in the 77th year of his age.

His first wife, Jane Allen, whom he married at Goldington, Bedfordshire, April 12, 1613, was baptized at Goldington January 13, 1587/88 and buried at Odell December 8, 1626. His second, Grace Chetwood, daughter of Sir Richard and Dorothy (Needham) Chetwood, was born about 1602. After his death, Grace lived for some time in New London, Connecticut, and died there April 21, 1669. "She was a woman of great piety and wisdom . . . Her sickness was long and very afflictive. She was sick 3 months before she dyed. She had not the use of her understanding but by fits, the greatest p/ar/t of her sickness."¹

Gershom Bulkeley, minister and physician, eldest son of Peter and Grace (Chetwood) Bulkeley, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in January 1635/36. Connected with his birth is a curious tradition which has come down in all branches of the family. While crossing the ocean, his mother apparently died. "Her husband supposing land to be near, and unwilling to consign the beloved form to a watery grave, urgently entreated the captain that the body might be kept one day more, and yet another and another day; to which as no signs of decay had appeared, he consented. On the third day symptoms of vitality were observed, and before they reached the land, animation, so long suspended, was restored; and though carried from the vessel an invalid, she recovered and lived to old age."² Young mothers who are with child for the first time, it is said, sometimes fall into swoons and trances about the time of quickening, and in this statement seems to lie the explanation of the tale, for Gershom Bulkeley was born not many months after the voyage. He was given the Biblical name Gershom, meaning "an exile," to commemorate his being born so far from home.

In 1655 he was graduated from Harvard at the age of 19. He is the earliest graduate of whose college accounts a full record remains. The Steward's books show that his bills were paid in such things as butter, cheese, rye, "Indian wheatt, wheatto-meal, apples, backen, beaff, turkey henes, lambes, sheepe, on/e/cow, on/e/ Oxe, and 430 ft bords."³ On October 26, 1659 he married Sarah Chauncy, daughter of Charles Chauncy, then president of Harvard, under whom he had studied (See CHAUNCY).

"As a clergyman, he stood at the head of his profession, and ranked among the first in medical science. He devoted much time to chemistry, with its useful researches, and to philosophy as a cardinal branch of medical knowledge. He was master of several languages, among which were the Latin, Greek and Dutch. He was famous as a surveyor, prominent, in his time, as a chemist, and highly respected as a magistrate. His sympathies were not always on the popular side. He was a man of peace; but was, at the same time, one who expected unqualified obedience to authority."⁴

1

Simon Bradstreet, "Journal," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, VIII(October, 1854), 327.

2

Caulkins, 132.

3

Sibley, 389-390.

4

Chapman, 80.

Gershom Bulkeley began his clerical career in 1661 as minister of the church at New London, Connecticut. In 1667 he answered a call to Wethersfield, where the congregation had "set their hearts" upon having him as their pastor. Here he resided for the rest of his active life.

"In July, 1675, he participated in the opposition to Governor Andros, who came from New York to Saybrook, ostensibly to protect the inhabitants against the Indians, but really to get control of the part of Connecticut claimed by the Duke of York. 'The letters addressed to the General Court' on this subject, which are printed in the Public Records of Connecticut, II, 582-584, 'are in' Bulkeley's 'handwriting, and suggest that he was magna pars of this affair, which was very adroitly managed.' Andros's purposes were defeated."¹

During a great part of King Philip's War he acted as surgeon for the Connecticut troops. In this capacity he accompanied the expedition to Rhode Island which culminated in the celebrated attack on the Narragansett fort, December 19, 1675.² In this battle 80 of the colonists were killed, and 150 wounded. Caring for the wounded left Mr. Bulkeley exhausted, but did not deter him from taking to the field again during the winter. Early in March 1676 he was wounded in the thigh, when the party to which he was attached was set upon by a band of Indians near Wachusett, now Princeton, Mass. Despite this wound, he was re-appointed "chirurgion of the army" on May 15, and in June accompanied Major John Talcott and a force of about 250 soldiers and 200 friendly Mohegan and Pequot Indians on an expedition of several weeks duration. On January 2, 1676/77 the Council of Connecticut voted Mr. Bulkeley "their hearty thanks . . . for his good service to the country this present war," and ordered the treasurer to pay him thirty pounds as an acknowledgment.

The war put an end to his career as a minister, however. In October 1676 he felt obliged to ask the Wethersfield congregation to dismiss him from his pastoral duties, because of his impaired health, especially "by reason of the weakness of his voice," arising from exposure during the recent Indian campaign. After this request was granted, probably early in 1677, he turned his attention largely to the practice of medicine. From this time on his name usually appears in the records with the prefix "Doctr".

Four of his medical account books have survived. All bear witness to the fact that his practice was a large one. His patients came from a wide area, not only from Wethersfield and other Connecticut towns in the vicinity such as Hartford, Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill, but from Middletown, Wallingford, Haddam, Colchester, Lebanon, New London, Killingworth, Guilford, New Haven, and Derby, and from Springfield and Northampton in Massachusetts. On his list were members of some of the leading families in the colony, Walcotts of Windsor, Griswolds of Lyme, Pitkins, Haynes, and Wyllises of Hartford, Hills of Guilford, and many others.

1

Sibley, 393.

2

See account of the BARBOUR family for a description of this attack.

On October 14, 1686, the Connecticut General Court "being well acquainted with the ability, skill and knowledge of Mr. Gershom Bulckley in the arts of phissick and chirurgery," granted him "full and free liberty and license to practice in the administration of phissick and chirurgeria as there shall be occassion and he shall be capable to attend." Why this official sanction came so late, after he had been practicing for years, is not explained. Possibly the Court acted in order to give him the legal power to collect his fees.

"His manuscripts show that he was in the habit of making abstracts of important articles and books he did not own, and was constantly recording prescriptions and remedies said to be effectual by members of his own profession or the laity."¹ Of particular interest is the following entry:

A Receipt agt ye wind Collicke, sent by (my now ffather in Law) Mr. Charles Chauncey then at Situate, May 3, 1648, to my own ffather Mr. Peter Bulkeley of Concord, for my mother, who was wont to be much troubled with ye wind Collicke. The Recp. is this. When she hath the fits in any extremity, Take a thicke toste of white bread, toste it thorwly & leisurely on both sides browne; in the meane time heate half a pint of muscadine or somewhat more (or for want thereof, of sacke) on a pewter dish upon a chafing dish of water, very hot, and put ye dry toste into it, & let it drinke up as m^{ch} of ye muscadine (or sacke) over ye coals as it will receive, & let this toste be applied as hot to her navill as she can possible endure it, & let it ly on till it be cold. Muscadine (if it can be gotten) is more effectual than sacke, & never failing in ye disease, yt I could find; but ye other (viz. sacke) gives speedy ease through God's blessing.²

"Bulkeley's breadth of view and diagnostic acumen are well shown in two instances which have come down to us. The first one relates to his opinion in regard to Mary Brown of Wallingford, who was being tried for the murder of her son. 'She had been subject to paroxysms of insanity and the court and the jury were in some perplexity relative to their own course of proceeding.' They consequently applied to Mr. Bulkeley, who showed his sound sense in the following: 'If she were not compos mentis at the time of the fact it is no felony and consequently no willful or malicious murder; and if she be known to be a lunatic, though she have her lucid intervals, there need be very good and satisfactory proof that she was compos mentis for the law favors life.'

"The second instance relates to Abigail Thompson of Farmington, who was accused of killing her husband by throwing a pair of shears at him, in a fit of anger, thus causing a wound from which he died. Bulkeley

1

Steiner, 51.

2

Ibid.

writes:

I find yt ye womans act was in ye nature of a chance medley, done in a quarrell, upon a sudden provocation; and also yt ye man lived 18 days after ye wound, was up and down, here and there, cut wood, dressed flax, &c., all weathers; and yt in all this time no care was taken of him by any of his neighbors or relations, his wound was never searched, no proper means at all used for his cure, nothing but a plaster applyed, w^{ch} skinned it over 3 or 4 days before he died; and in fine, nobody abiding in ye house with them night or day, but he was wholly left to the mercy, care and nursing of that bloody woman, who they knew had wounded him. Hereupon my little sense concludes that ye wound, penetrating into ye brain, was indeed such yt he might possibly dyed of it, but the neglect of it and ye (illegible) method of cure was such that he must of necessity dy of them, and tis impossible to make it evident yt he died of ye wound. I cannot say ye wound would have been cured if good means had been seasonably used; but I can say it is probable it might have been cured, because more dangerous wounds of ye brain than that have been cured. It neither is or can be evident that he died of ye wound; but I think tis evident yt he died of corruption, gangrene and suppuration of ye wound and brain, through ye neglect of means to prevent it, w^{ch} in an ordinary way of Providence, might have been done. Tis now endeavored to lay ye fault of ye neglect upon ye woman. I cannot excuse her, any more than ye man or his friends. I think y^v all are to blame; but besides else may be said to avoid it, tis certain she was not indicted, or brought to answer, on that account, and we must not indict upon one crime and evidence for another."¹

About the time he retired from the pulpit to practice medicine, Mr. Bulkeley also embarked on a business venture. In February 1677 the town was informed that he was "minded to build a corne mill at Dividend" and gave him 'liberty to make a mill pond' on the common land of the town, at this location, where Bulkeley already had a tract of 140 acres. He built the mill at once, and in 1678 the town opened a public road to it and granted him an additional 150 acres. This mill remained in his family for generations.

"Dr. Bulkeley was a man of very positive character and very pronounced opinions -- his courage being always equal to the backing up -- by word or deed -- of his convictions."² Almost inevitably he was drawn into Connecticut politics. When Sir Edmond Andros took control of the colony

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Steiner, 51-52.

2

Stiles, II, 151.

in 1687, he became an earnest advocate of the royal governor's policy, and accepted a commission from him as Justice of the Peace for the County of Hartford. Following the overthrow of the Andros regime in 1689, he opposed resumption of the charter government. In a paper of "objections", he declared himself to be "no Morellian nor Gliverian Republican, but a true friend to the true, legal English Monarchy."¹

Ill health caused Dr. Bulkeley to visit Antigua, in the West Indies, with his son Charles, in 1681. Eight years later, in one of his pamphlets, he speaks of 'bodily infirmity', while in his will he writes that he had for "much more than twenty years walked upon the very mouth of the grave, under so great infirmity that I can not but wonder how I have all this while escaped falling into it." Yet he continued to practice medicine until his death, at the age of seventy-seven, on December 2, 1713, which occurred while he was staying in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Treat, in Glastonbury.

He was buried in the cemetery behind the Congregational Church in Wethersfield, and the following inscription was carved upon his tomb:

HE WAS HONORABLE IN HIS DESCENT,
OF RARE ABILITIES, EXTRAORDINARY INDUSTRY,
EXCELLENT LEARNING, MASTER OF MANY LANGUAGES,
EXQUISITE IN HIS SKILL
IN DIVINITY, PHYSIC AND LAW
AND OF A MOST EXEMPLARY
AND
CHRISTIAN LIFE

A considerable part of his library, mostly medical books, is now in the Library of Trinity College at Hartford.

Gershom and Sarah (Chauncy) Bulkeley had seven children, including,

1. Dorothy Bulkeley, born about 1662, who married, at Wethersfield, July 5, 1693, Lieutenant Thomas Treat. In his will her father bequeathed to her his "negro maid Hannah, willingly and solemnly requiring that into whose hands soever she may happen to come they use her well, and consider that she hath a soul to save as well as wee, and is a Christian; and therefore that they make conscience to promote her in her reading, catechism, and all Christianity, that she may profit and grow in religion and godliness, and attain the end of baptism to the glory of God."² Mrs. Treat died in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1757. (See TREAT)

2. Captain Edward Bulkeley, born at Wethersfield about 1677, who was admitted to practice as an attorney in June 1711. In recognition of Edward's interest in the law, Gershom Bulkeley bequeathed to him "all the

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Two political tracts by Gershom Bulkeley, The People's Right to Election (1689) and Will and Doom (1692) have been reprinted in Connecticut Historical Society, Collections, I and III.

2

Chapman, 85.

books and manuscripts that I have touching matters of law," and, "the notes which I had at some time written out of Coke's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Institutes." He also gave his son "the clock, now standing in its case in his house, . . . my Seal Ring, the great gilt spoon, the least of my two silver porringers," and "my whip saw, tension saw and timber chain, being of use for his mill."¹

In April 1712 Edward Bulkeley prosecuted two Indians, Massecup and Peter Sachme, for stealing some cloth from his fulling mill. He was Collector in 1703, Selectman in 1708, a member of the Committee for Wethersfield in 1711, and Deputy to the General Court in 1714, 1715, 1716, 1721, and 1724. In May 1727 he was commissioned Captain of the militia company at Stepney Parish. He was a Justice of the Peace for Hartford County in 1714, 1715, and from 1744 on. He died at Wethersfield August 27, 1748. By his wife, Dorothy Prescott (See PRESCOTT) whom he married in Concord, Massachusetts, July 14, 1702, he had eleven children, including

Rebecca Bulkeley, born February 22, 1708/09, who died at Glastonbury October 19, 1788. She married, December 10, 1730, her cousin Isaac Treat (See TREAT).

1

Chapman, 83.

BULLARD

Robert Bullard died at Watertown, Massachusetts, 24 (4) 1639, at the age of 40, leaving a widow Anna. A son,

Benjamin Bullard was first rated at Dedham, Massachusetts, 17 (12) 1654. Prior to 1658 he built a house on the north side of Bogistow Pond in what latter became the town of Sherborn. This was a frontier location, four miles from the nearest settlement at Medfield. He and his neighbors built a garrison house for protection from the Indians.

"It was 65 or 70 feet long, two stories high, all of faced stone, brought over ice from a quarry one mile distant at the N.W., and laid, in a workmanlike manner, in clay mortar. It had a double row of port holes on all sides, lined with white oak plank, and flaring inward, so as to require no one to expose himself before them, while the besieged, by taking cross aims, could direct their fire to every point of the compass. This fortress was lighted and entered at the S. end, overlooking the pond, where the bank was so low that assailants from that quarter, in levelling at the high windows, would only lodge bullets in a plank chamber floor, or among the furniture of the garret. The upper story was appropriated to the women and children, and had a room partitioned off for the sick. To this place of security our ancestors, for more than two generations, were accustomed to flee in times of alarm, and here no small number of their children were born. In this fort they were once besieged by a host of Philip's warriors, who, in despair of all other means, attempted to fire the building by running down the declivity above it a cart of burning flax. Arrested in its descent by a rock still to be seen, and an Indian who had run down to start it having been killed, a retreat was sounded, and the lives of our ancestors saved. Two months afterwards the enemy returned, when our fathers sallied forth and charged them with such execution that 'they never dared to show their faces there afterwards'."2

In 1662 and 1674 Benjamin Bullard signed petitions for the incorporation of Sherborn. He was one of the 6 brethren to constitute the church of Sherborn at its formation, served as Tythingman in 1680 and as Selectman in 1688, and was chosen to the delicate office of seating the meeting when their house of worship was finished. He died intestate September 27, 1689. He married, first, at Dedham, April 5, 1659, Martha Pidge, baptized March 12, 1643, who died January 4, 1676/77 (See PIDGE), and, second, in 1677, Elizabeth _____. A daughter by his first wife,

Hannah Bullard, born August 6, 1672, married William Sheffield of Sherborn, May 30, 1692 (See SHEFFIELD). She died March 31, 1750.

1

Rev. Abner Morse, A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants and History of the Towns of Sherborn and Holliston (Boston, 1856), 22-25, 57 3/4, 240, and Bullard Allenda; Ms. Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

2

Morse, op. cit., 24.

BULLEN

Samuel Bullen (or Boleyn, as it was spelled in England), was in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1636, and was one of the early settlers of Dedham. He took the freeman's oath June 2, 1641, and married Mary Morse of Dedham on the 10th of August following (See MORSE). His tombstone erected by his descendants about a century after his death claims that he was "the first European with a family" to reside in Medfield, Massachusetts. It is certain that he had a house there prior to November 1651. When his home was burned by the Indians during King Philip's War, he moved for a while to Sherborn and became a tenant of his brother-in-law, Daniel Morse. In 1679, "Samuel Bullen, late of Medfield" sent in a petition for favor as to his rates, pleading that he had suffered losses in the time of the war and had been obliged to aid his "necessitous children". He returned to Medfield soon afterwards, and built a new house which was standing as late as 1798. He served as Selectman in 1682, and was chosen Deacon before 1689. He died at Medfield, January 16, 1691. A daughter,

Elizabeth Bullen, born February 3, 1646, married, in Medfield, May 21, 1668, Benjamin Wheelock (See WHEELLOCK). She died at Mendon, Massachusetts, October 22, 1689.

1

William S. Tilden, History of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (Boston, 1887), 334; Rev. Abner Morse, A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants and History of the Towns of Sherborn and Holliston (Boston, 1856), 19; Vital Records of Mendon, Mass. (Boston, 1920), 514; Vital Records of Medfield, Mass. (Boston, 1903), 181.

1
CHAPIN

John Chapin, the first known ancestor of the family, married Phillipe Easton in the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Paighton, Devonshire, England, on September 14, 1593. He came to New England with his son,

Deacon Samuel Chapin, who baptized October 8, 1598, in the church in which his father and mother were married. He and his family emigrated to Massachusetts, probably in 1635, and settled at Roxbury, where he and his wife became members of the church of which John Eliot was "teacher". By June 2, 1641 he had become a freeman of the colony.

"In 1636 William Pynchon, then a resident of Roxbury, holding as a patentee of the Massachusetts Bay Colony certain special privileges concerning trading with the Indians, and so tempted by the abundance of the beavers in the Connecticut, and possibly also urged on by the prospect of a religious controversy with Boston if he stayed at Roxbury, led a party of about a dozen families to the Connecticut River, where he founded a settlement then called Agawam, but which four years later was renamed Springfield, after his home in England. Most of the settlers took up farming, as there were many fertile meadows along the banks of the Connecticut, while Pynchon for the most part engaged in the fur business."²

The Chapins apparently moved to Springfield during the winter of 1642-1643. As he had been at Roxbury, so at Springfield, Samuel Chapin was primarily a farmer, but he also soon became one of the leading men in the town government and held many public offices during his life.

On September 26, 1644, Samuel Chapin was chosen a member of a five man committee "to order the prudential affairs of the town." This committee was Springfield's first board of Selectmen. He served continuously as Selectman until November 22, 1652.

In 1651 William Pynchon was convicted of heresy by the General Court, and deprived of his office as Magistrate of Springfield; and his son-in-law, Henry Smith, was commissioned in his place. In the summer of 1652, however, the latter accompanied Pynchon to England, leaving the magistracy vacant. In consequence, on October 19, 1652, John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin were appointed Commissioners for the town of Springfield. "They had full power and authority to govern the inhabitants of Springfield; to hear and determine all cases and offences, both civil and criminal, and to inflict all punishments not reaching life, limb, or banishment; to give oaths to constables; and to examine witnesses on oath."³ Samuel Chapin apparently held this office until 1661, and

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Howard Millar Chapin, Life of Deacon Samuel Chapin, of Springfield (Providence, 1908); Gilbert Warren Chapin, The Chapin Book. 2v. (Hartford, 1924), X-XI, 2, 4, 7.

2

Chapin, Life, 15.

3

Ibid, 22.

again from 1662 to 1664, having served as Selectman in the interim. In 1664 he was once more chosen as Selectman; and somewhat later he became town auditor. He was often requested to lay out grants, and among the lands which he laid out were those which now comprise the townships of Northampton and Hadley.

Samuel Chapin was actively interested in church affairs, and appears to have been a deacon as early as 1650. His duties included, in addition to those usually performed by deacons, conducting services on the Sabbath, and even preaching for several years while the church lacked a minister.

Such was his position among his fellow townsmen that in the meetinghouse where people were seated in the order of their social importance, it was arranged that "Good wife Chapin is to sitt in the Seate along with Mrrs Glover and Mrrs Hollyock." Mrs. Glover, being the minister's wife, naturally took precedence over all other women in theocratic New England, while Mrs. Holyoke was William Pynchon's daughter and Elizur Holyoke's wife.

Samuel Chapin died at Springfield November 11, 1675. He married, February 9, 1623/24, at Paignton, Devonshire, Cicely Penny, daughter of Henry and Jane Penny. She was baptized February 21, 1601/02 in Paignton, and died February 8, 1662/63 at Springfield. Among their seven children¹ were,

1. Catherine Chapin, born in England before April 6, 1638, who came to America with her parents. She married, first, November 20, 1646, Nathaniel; second, July 31, 1655, Thomas Gilbert; and third, December 28, 1664, Samuel Marshfield. She died at Springfield February 4, 1712. (See MARSHFIELD)

2. Hannah Chapin, born (or baptized) December 2, 1644, at Springfield, married, September 27, 1666, John Hitchcock. She died May 21, 1719. (See HITCHCOCK)

1

A son, Josiah Chapin, born in 1634, was the great-great-grandfather of Elizabeth Chapin, wife of John Sanders, and mother of Dr. Moses Chapin Sanders.

CHAUNCY

Charles Chauncy, "non-conformist clergyman, second president of Harvard, was a son of George Chauncy and his wife Agnes Welch, widow of Edward Humbertson. Notwithstanding the statement in Mather's Magnalia that the date of Chauncy's birth was 1589, it is probable that he was born shortly before November 5, 1592, when his baptism was registered in Yardley-bury, Herts, England. A pupil in Westminster School at the time of the Gunpowder Plot,² he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, at Easter, 1610, received the B.A. degree in 1613-14, the M.A. in 1617, and B.D. in 1624. He became a fellow of Trinity in 1614 and was Greek lecturer in the same college in 1624 and 1626. . . . He was vicar of St. Michael's in Cambridge in 1626; of Ware, Herts, in 1627-33; of Marston St. Lawrence in 1633-37. Because of his opposition to some of Archbishop Laud's regulations, he was twice summoned before the high commission court, - in 1630 while he was in Ware . . . , and again, in 1634 while he was in Marston St. Lawrence. . . . On the second occasion he was imprisoned for some months. In each case he submitted only to regret his submission later. On June 12, 1637, Dr. S. Clerke wrote to Sir John Lamb: 'Mr. Chauncy . . . mends like sour ale in summer. He held a fast on Wednesday last, and . . . he with another preached some six or eight hours. The whole tribe of Gad flocked thither, some three-score from Northampton; the Lord Say, with his lady, honoured them with their presence' Evidently a new storm was brewing and Chauncy fled before it, reaching New England a few days before the great earthquake, which occurred on June 1, 1638. Before leaving England he wrote a Retraction of his submission which was published in London in 1641. In New England he went first to Plymouth as a helper to Mr. Reyner, the pastor. Trouble soon arose on account of his theory concerning baptism which he seems to have believed should be by immersion even in the case of infants. On Nov. 2, 1640, Hooker of Hartford wrote to Shepard of Cambridge: 'Mr. Chancy and the church [at Plymouth] are to part. . . . At a day of fast . . . he openly professed he did as verily believe the truth of his opinions as that there was a God in heaven, and that he was settled in it as the earth was upon the center . . . I profess how it is possible to keep peace with a man so adventurous and pertinacious, who will vent what he list and maintain what he vents, its beyond all the skill I have to conceive' In 1641, he removed to Scituate where he found some remnants of Mr. Lothrop's party who sympathized with him but also others who were inclined to the Church of England. The result was a schism and the two churches wrangled until conditions became unbearable. . . . In 1654, Chauncy left for Boston, intending to return to his former parish in Ware, which had invited him back. At the moment, however, Harvard College was without a president owing to the enforced withdrawal of Henry Dunster because of his Baptist convictions, and the Overseers appointed Mather and Norton a committee to invite Chauncy to the vacant office. Since his views had become well-known,

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William W. Fenn, "Charles Chauncy," Dictionary of American Biography, IV, 41-42; William Chauncey Fowler, Memorials of the Chauncys (Boston, 1850), 1-32, 232-233.

2

Had Guy Fawkes succeeded, the school would probably have been blown up as it was very close to the hall where Parliament sat.

the Committee was instructed to signify to him that the Overseers 'expected and desired that he forbear to disseminate or publish any tenets concerning the necessity of immersion in baptism and celebration of the Lord's Supper at evening or to expose the received doctrine therein' Accepting these humiliating conditions, and the meager stipend of £ 100, Chauncy became, on Nov. 29, 1654, the second president of Harvard College and continued in that office until his death on Feb. 19, 1671/2. As president, he seems to have been eminently successful. His naturally impulsive temper was curbed by the responsibilities of his position, and, although he disagreed with Jonathan Mitchell, pastor of the Cambridge church, upon the Half-way Covenant (see Chauncy's Anti-Synodalia Americana, Cambridge, 1664), their personal relations seem to have continued friendly. His faults of temper were more than offset by his acknowledged erudition, to which Ezra Stiles of Yale bore glowing testimony . . .¹ In addition to works already mentioned, Chauncy published: The Doctrine of the Sacrament (1642); God's Mercy Shewed to His People (1655); Sermon on Amos (1665); The Plain Doctrine of the Justification of a Sinner in the Sight of God (1659). He also wrote, in Latin prose and verse, various productions for state occasions at Cambridge, England . . .²

Cotton Mather described the manner in which President Chauncy performed his duties at Harvard in the following terms:

"How learnedly he conveyed all the liberal arts unto those who sat at his feet; how wittily he moderated their disputations and other exercises; how constantly he expounded to them the scriptures in the college hall; how fluently he expressed himself unto them in Latin of Terentian phrase, in all his discourses; and how carefully he inspected their manners, and above all things was concerned for them - will never be forgotten by many of our most worthy men, who were such men by their education under him.

"He was a most indefatigable student, which, with the blessing of God, made him a most incomparable scholar. He rose very early, about four o'clock both winter and summer; and he set the example of diligence hard to be followed. But, Bene orasse est bene studuisse ; by interweaving of constant prayers into his holy studies, he made them indeed holy; and my reader shall count, if he pleases, how oft in the day, he addressed Heaven with solemn devotions, and judge whether it might not be said of our Charles, as it was of Charles the Great, Carolus plus cum deo, quam cum hominibus loquitur, when I have told, that at his first getting up in the morning, he commonly spent near an hour in secret prayer, before his minding any other matter; then visiting the college hall, he expounded a chapter (which was first read from the Hebrew) of the Old Testament, with a short prayer before, and after, in his family; about eleven in the forenoon he retired again about three quarters of an hour for secret prayer. At four in the afternoon he again did the like. In the evening, he expounded

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President Stiles wrote, "I consider Mr. Peter Bulkley, President Chauncy, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Davenport, as the greatest among the first ministers of New England."

2

Fenn, "Charles Chauncy".

a chapter (which was first read in Greek) of the New Testament, in the college hall, with a prayer in like manner before and after; the like he did also in his family; and when the bell rang for nine at night, he retired for another hour of secret prayer before the Lord. But on the Lord's day morning, instead of his accustomed exposition, he preached a sermon on a text, for about three-quarters of an hour in the college hall. Beside this, he often sat apart whole days for prayer, with fasting alone by himself; yea, and sometimes he spent whole nights in prayer, before his Heavenly Father, who sees in secret. Many days of prayer with fasting, he also kept with his religious consort; and many such days he also kept with his family, calling in the assistance of three or four godly neighbors, besides what he did more publically among the people of God. Behold, how near this good man approached unto the strictest and highest sense of praying always!" 1

He married, March 17, 1630, Catharine Eyre, daughter of Robert Eyre and Ann (Still) Eyre, of Chilhampton and Sarum, Wiltshire. She was born in 1601 and died January 23, 1667. They had eight children.

Sarah Chauncy, their eldest daughter, was born at Ware, England, June 13, 1631, and baptized on the 22nd. She was admitted to the church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 10, 1656. On October 26, 1659 she married the Rev. Gershom Bulkeley (See BULKELEY). She died June 3, 1699 at Wethersfield, Connecticut.

1

Quoted in Fowler, Memorials, 19-20.

CLARK

Rowland Clark settled initially in Watertown, Massachusetts, but is recorded as a proprietor of Dedham, August 11, 1637. He died in Dedham, February 2, 1638. His widow Mary was admitted to the Dedham church April 1, 1642, but died the following May 22. They had four children, including

1. Elizabeth Clark, born _____, who married George Barbour of Dedham, November 24, 1642. She died at Medfield, Massachusetts, December 22, 1683. (See BARBOUR)

2. Joseph Clark, born in 1597, in Suffolk County, England, where his family had long resided. On March 20, 1630, he embarked at Plymouth, England, for Massachusetts Bay on the "Mary and John", a vessel of 400 tons, Capt. Squeb master. After a seventy day voyage, the captain put his passengers ashore at Nantasket, supposing it to be the mouth of the Charles River. From here they made their way with some difficulty to Charlestown, and then to Dorchester where they settled. In 1640 Joseph Clark moved to Dedham, and was one of the thirteen persons who undertook the settlement of Medfield eleven years later. He was referred to as a resident of Medfield when admitted as a freeman May 18, 1653. He was chosen as a Selectman in 1660, and was also a Representative to the General Court. On March 24, 1676, he received 9 shillings 6 pence for his service in the Narragansett campaign against King Philip. He died in Medfield January 16, 1684. About 1641 he married Alice Papper, who died in Medfield March 17, 1710 (See PEPPER). The youngest of their nine children was

Rebecca Clark, born in Medfield, August 16, 1660. She married, first, in Medfield, May 1, 1679, John Richardson, who died May 29, 1697 (See RICHARDSON); and, second, John Hill of Sherborn. She died February 17, 1738/39.

1

Raymond Meyers Tingley, Some Ancestral Lines, Being a Record of Some of the Ancestors of Guilford Solon Tingley and His Wife Martha Pamela Meyers (Rutland, 1935), 67-68; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 103; Edmund Dana Barbour, Descendants of Captain George Barbour, 1907, typescript in Library of Congress, I, 1; Augustus Pecke Clarke, Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (Cambridge, Mass., 1896), 2, 5-7, 8, 17-18; William S. Tilden, History of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (Boston, 1887), 347; American Ancestry, VII, 52; John Adams Vinton, The Richardson Memorial (Portland, Me., 1876), 716, 718; Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1934), I, 394-395.

COLEMAN

Thomas Coleman was born about 1600 in Evesham, Worcestershire. He emigrated to New England about 1634-1635, and appears at Wethersfield, Connecticut, among the first settlers in 1636. Land was assigned to him there in 1639. He became a prominent citizen, serving as Representative from Wethersfield to the General Court in 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1656, and on a number of occasions thereafter. In 1654 he was appointed by the General Court to join with the Deputy Governor and two others "to see to the pressing of men and procuring necessaries in Wethersfield to attend the expedition to Narragansett in the Ninigret War." He was often chosen administrator of estates and appraiser of personal property and land. He seems to have been of a somewhat litigious spirit, however, and was among those members of the Wethersfield Church who became involved in the celebrated "Hartford Controversy". With a majority of the church, he entered into a compact, April 19, 1659, which resulted in a number of families leaving the three "river towns" (Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor) to settle Hadley, Massachusetts, under the leadership of the Rev. John Russell. Thomas Coleman was made a freeman at Hadley in 1661, and died there October 1, 1674, leaving good estates to two sons and three daughters. Part of the property was in Evesham. He married, first, _____, and, second, Frances Welles, widow of Ezech Wells, Sr. She died at Hadley, March 16, 1678. Among the children by his first wife was,

Sarah Coleman, born in 1642, who married about 1661 Richard Treat. She died at Rocky Hill in Wethersfield, August 23, 1734, at the age of 92. (See TREAT)

1

Henry R. Stiles, The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut (New York, 1904), II, 241-242; Rev. Lyman Coleman, The Coleman Family (Philadelphia, 1867), 5-7.

COLTON

George Colton is said to have come from Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire, a town near Birmingham. Though he came first to Windsor, Connecticut, records show that he was at Springfield, Massachusetts, by 1644. Soon thereafter he settled at Longmeadow, near Springfield, and became one of the chief citizens of the plantation. He was a Selectman for 17 years, beginning in 1657, and was chosen Representative to the General Court three times (in 1669, 1671, and 1677). In 1670 he served on a committee to lay out lots, organize and sell the lands in the new plantation of Suffield, and was appointed to lay out and establish the bounds of Suffield with Lieutenant Thomas Cooper on March 20, 1671/72. He was made Quartermaster of the Hampshire County troop, commanded by John Pyncheon, in 1668, and did important service during King Philip's War. He was Ensign of the foot company in 1681, and Lieutenant in 1688. He died December 11, 1699. He married, first, c. 1644, Deborah Gardiner, of Hartford, who died September 5, 1689, and, second, March 1, 1692, Lydia Wright, widow successively of Lawrence Bliss, John Norton, and John Lamb; who died December 17, 1699. He had a total of 9 children.

Ephraim Colton, son of George and Deborah, who was born at Longmeadow April 9, 1648, took the oath of allegiance December 31, 1678, and moved to Enfield about 1696, where he died May 14, 1713. He married, first, November 17, 1670, Mary Drake, of Windsor, who died October 19, 1681, and, second, March 26, 1685, Esther Marshfield (See MARSHFIELD). He had 18 children in all, 14 of them by his second wife, including

who

Josiah Colton, born December 30, 1685, married, January 6, 1709, at Enfield, Margaret Pease. He died _____. A daughter,

Esther Colton, who was born March 31, 1714, and died May 4, 1795, married, January 4, 1745, at Enfield, Obadiah Hulburt (or Hulburd). Her grave is in the Enfield Street Cemetery. (See HULBURD)

George Woolworth Colton, Quartermaster George Colton (Philadelphia, 1912), iv, 1-3, 6-8, 18; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield (Springfield, Mass., 1899), II, 548; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 113; Royal R. Hinman, A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut (Hartford, 1852), 678.

CUMMINGS

Isaac Cummings, who was probably born in 1600 or 1601, according to tradition was of Scotch ancestry, and claimed descent from John Comyn "The Red", Robert the Bruce's rival for the throne of Scotland. He owned a planting lot near Reedy Marsh in Ipswich, Massachusetts, previous to July 25, 1638. In 1639 he owned a house lot in Ipswich village on the street called the East End, next to the lot owned by the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, plus farm land adjoining John Winthrop and William Goodhue, which lay partly in Ipswich and partly in Topsfield. In 1652, he bought 150 acres in Topsfield. He was admitted as a freeman May 18, 1642, and served as constable in 1666, grand juryman in 1675, and moderator of the Town Meeting in 1676. For many years he was deacon of the Topsfield church. He died between May 8 and 22, 1677. His wife, _____, died before 1677. The youngest of their four children,

Ann Cummings, born perhaps in 1629, married October (or December) 8, 1669, John Pease of Salem, it being his second marriage (See PEASE). They moved to Enfield, Connecticut, in 1681, where she died June 29, 1689.

Topsfield Historical Society, Isaac Cummings, of Topsfield, Mass., and Some of His Descendants (Topsfield, 1899), 1-3, 6; Rev. George Moor, The Cummings Memorial (New York, 1903), 1-3.

DARLING

Dennis Darling of Braintree, Massachusetts, married, 11 mo. 3, 1662, Hannah Francis, who is said to have been a daughter of John and Rosa Francis of Braintree. In 1677 or 1678 the Darlings moved to Mendon, Massachusetts, where he died January 25, 1717, at the age of 77. They had ten children, including,

Captain John Darling, born in Braintree September 2, 1664, who was granted a house lot of ten acres in Mendon and admitted as a free-man there. His military title was acquired in service against the Indians during King Philip's War, which apparently included duty with the garrison at Chelmsford in January 1675/76. In 1701 and 1703 and from 1705 through 1709 he served as a Selectman of Mendon. A carpenter by trade, he became a large landowner. His name headed the list of twenty or more signers of a petition for the setting off of land for the town of Bellingham, Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1719. He purchased an extensive tract in the northern part of the new town, and died at Bellingham, May 29, 1753. He was married three times: first, to Elizabeth Thompson, who died April 3, 1687; second, to Anne _____, who died April 30, 1690; and, third, to Elizabeth Morse (See MORSE). The eldest of ten children by his third wife,

Elizabeth Darling, born January 3, 1692, married, January 8, 1708, Obadiah Wheelock (See WHEELLOCK). She died _____.

1

Augustus Peck Clarke, Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (Cambridge, Mass., 1896), 42-44; John G. Metcalf, Annals of the Town of Mendon (Providence, 1880), 140, 145, 150, 151, 154, 156, 157; Vital Records of Mendon, Massachusetts (Boston, 1920), 64, 284; Samuel A. Bates, Records of the Town of Braintree, 1640 to 1793 (Randolph, Mass., 1886), 647; Lyman H. Weeks, The Darling Family in America (N.Y. 1913), 5-7.

1
EVANS

David Evans, of Freetown, Massachusetts, married Sarah Bailey (See BAILEY). Their daughter

Anna Evans, born May 3, 1703, married in 1726 Hesekiah Parsons of Enfield, Connecticut, as his second wife. She died in Enfield May 3, 1744, "41 years of age precisely."

1
Francis Olcott Allen, The History of Enfield, Connecticut (Lancaster, Pa., 1900), II, 1755, 1870; MS. notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark, citing, inter alia, American Ancestry, VII, 273.

FILLEY

William Filley, of Windsor, Connecticut, married Margaret _____, October 2, 1642. She was admitted to the Windsor Church, July 17, 1651. They had eight children, including

Hannah Filley, baptized at Windsor July 3, 1653, who married, January 22, 1673, Joseph Harmon. She died at Suffield, Connecticut, August 28, 1729.

1

Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1882), II, 250; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield (Springfield, Mass., 1899), II, 568.

FISHER

Anthony Fisher, of Syleham, Suffolk, England, married Mary Fiske (See FISKE), by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He died April 11, 1640. One of the sons,

Anthony Fisher, baptized at Syleham April 23, 1591, came to New England with his first wife Mary _____ and children, probably from Yarmouth in the ship "Rose", which arrived at Boston June 26, 1637. He subscribed to the Dedham Covenant July 18, 1637, and was assigned a houselot in Dedham July 28, 1638. Although Mary joined the Dedham Church March 27, 1642, he was not "comfortably received" until March 14, 1645 "on account of his proud and haughty spirit". He was admitted as a freeman in May 1645. In 1646 and 1647 he was chosen a Selectman, in 1649 a Deputy to the General Court, and in 1660 a County Commissioner. After the death of his first wife, he married, November 14, 1663, Isabell, widow of Edward Breck of Dorchester. The last years of his life were evidently spent in Dorchester, where he was chosen Selectman in 1664, 1665, and 1666. He died at Dorchester April 18, 1671; and his widow died June 22, 1673. By his first wife he had six children, all born in England, including

1. Cornelius Fisher, of whom below.
2. Lydia Fisher, who married Daniel Morse of Dedham (See MORSE).

Cornelius Fisher, son of Anthony and Mary, a carpenter by trade, joined the Dedham Church February 6, 1648, was made freeman May 2, 1649, and admitted as a "Townesman" of Dedham, January 3, 1652/53. He served as Constable in Dedham in 1658, as Poundmaster in 1672, and as Representative to the General Court in 1692. He was one of the first settlers of Wrentham, Massachusetts, which became a separate town in 1673. He married, first, at Dedham, February 23, 1653, Leah Heaton (See HEATON), who died at Wrentham January 12, 1664, and, second, also at Dedham, July 25, 1665, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Mary (Winch) Everett, who was born in Dedham April 12, 1644, and died at Wrentham February 28, 1675. He died at Wrentham June 2, 1699. A son by his first wife,

Eleazer (or Eliezer) Fisher was born in Wrentham July 8, 1663. He married, first, at Wrentham, March 21, 1688, Hannah Leonard, born February 14, 1667 in Rehoboth, Massachusetts (See LEONARD), and, second, at Wrentham, June 2, 1718, Mary, daughter of William and Ruth Maccany, who was born February 1, 1669/70, and died at Wrentham April 20, 1733. He made his will December 26, 1732. His eldest son,

1

Philip A. Fisher, The Fisher Genealogy (Everett, Mass., 1898), 1-2, 6-10, 21-22, 35-36, 60-61, 96; Horace N. Fisher, "The Fisher Family," The Dedham Historical Register, I (Jan. 1890), 24; J.E. Fisher, "Some Additions to the Fisher Genealogy," The Dedham Historical Register, XIII (Jan. 1902), 5-6; Frederick Clifton Pierce, History of Grafton, Massachusetts (Worcester, 1879), 98; Vital Records of Upton, Mass. (Worcester, 1904), 94; MS. notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

Eleazer (or Eliezer) Fisher, was born at Wrentham, December 19, 1688. He was one of the petitioners in June, 1736, for the West Precinct of Wrentham, afterwards set off as Franklin, in 1778. He married Rachel, who died September 23, 1764. He died at Wrentham March 24, 1769. The eldest of their seven children,

Daniel Fisher, born February 8, 1722, at Wrentham, Massachusetts, married Mercy. In 1752, he bought land in Upton, Massachusetts, and moved thither. He was a private in Capt. James Whipple's Company, in Col. Artemas Ward's Regiment, which marched on the alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry, August 16, 1757. No record has been found of his death or his wife's. They had four children, including,

Timothy Fisher, who was born at Wrentham, March 18, 1748. He moved to Upton with his parents and married there, March 30, 1773, Lovica (Horse) Wood, widow of Nathan Wood, of Shrewsbury. During the Revolution he had the following periods of military service: (1) five days as Corporal in Capt. Stephen Sadler's Company, Col. Wheelock's Regiment, which marched April 20, 1775 to Roxbury, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; (2) as Private in Capt. Benjamin Farrer's Company, 3rd Worcester County Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Nathan Tyler, from December 8, 1776 to January 15, 1777, at Providence; and (3) as Sergeant in Capt. Thomas Baker's Company, Col. Tyler's Regiment, from July 27 to August 8, 1780, during which time the company marched to Rhode Island on an alarm.¹ As of 1897 his gun was still in the possession of his descendants; and his house was still standing. He died in 1832. The eldest of his three daughters,

Lucretia Fisher, born October 26, 1773, married Obadiah Wheelock October 1, 1795, in Grafton. She died in 1841. (See WHEELLOCK)

1

Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston, 1899), 713; National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage Book, XVIII (1897), 33, XXVIII (1899), 126, XLV (1903), 384.

FISHER

Thomas Fisher, of Winston, Co. Suffolk, England, married Elizabeth _____. He brought his wife and three children to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634; was made a freeman March 4, 1635; and moved to Dedham in 1637 where he received a house lot on Lowder Street on July 28th. He died August 10, 1638 while he was building the meeting house. After his death, his widow obtained permission to sell half of her lot "for the bringing up of her children". She was admitted to the Dedham church August 21, 1640, and died January 31, 1652. One of the three children who came to New England in 1634 was,

Thomas Fisher, born _____, of Dedham, who married Rebecca Woodward December 11, 1666 (See WOODWARD). He died March 12, 1707. The eldest of their six daughters,

Rebecca Fisher, born September 16, 1667, married Edward Gay March 25, 1688. She died August 15, 1694. (See GAY)

Dedham Historical Society, The Dedham Historical Register, I (April, 1890), 57; Vital Records of Wrentham, Mass. (Boston, 1910), 302.

FISKE

Symond Fiske, who was born during the reign of King Henry IV (1399-1413) and died in February 1464, was Lord of the Manor of Stadhaugh, in the Parish of Laxfield, in Suffolk. Nothing is known of his forebears beyond the fact that his grandfather's name was Daniel. He married, first, Susannah Smith, and, second, Katherine, who survived him. A son (by his second wife?)

William Fiske, born at Stadhaugh _____, lived in Laxfield during the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, and Henry VII. He died about 1504, before his wife who was Joan Lynne of Norfolk. Her will was proved February 28, 1505. One of their eight children,

Simon Fiske, who was born and resided in Laxfield, married Elizabeth _____. He died in June, 1538, and presumably was buried, as he desired, at the chancel end of the church of All Saints in Laxfield. His widow died in Halesworth in June 1558. The eldest of their ten children,

Simon Fiske, born in Laxfield _____, married _____. His eldest son,

Robert Fiske, born at Stadhaugh about 1625, resided at Broad Gates, Laxfield, near Framlingham, and at St. James', South Elmham, Suffolk. During the religious persecutions of Queen Mary's reign (1553-1558), he fled to Geneva, but later returned, and died at St. James' in 1600. He married Mrs. Sibilla (Gold) Barber, who also came through the days of persecution unharmed although for a time in great danger, as did her sister Isabella who was confined in the castle of Norwich and escaped death only through the intervention of her brothers who were men of great influence in the county. Robert and Sibilla had five sons and a daughter. Their eldest child,

William Fiske, born at Laxfield in 1566, lived at St. James', and at Ditchingham, Norfolk. He married, first, Anne Anstye, daughter of Walter Anstye, of Tibenham Long Row, in Norfolk, and, second, Alice _____. He died in 1623. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary Fiske, born in South Elmham _____, married Anthony Fisher. She died _____. (See FISHER)

Frederick Clifton Pierce, Fiske and Fisk Family (Chicago, 1896), 36-40, 46-47; Henry Ffisko, The Fiske Family Papers (Norwich, Eng., 1902), 1, 36, 47, 49, 67, 71-72, 316.

1
GAY

John Gay came to America about 1630. He settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, and was a grantee in the Great Dividends and in the Beaver Brook plowlands, owning forty acres altogether. On May 6, 1635, he was admitted as a freeman. With others from Watertown, his name appears on the petition for the incorporation of Dedham, Massachusetts, September 6, 1636, and he was among the first to settle there. In 1654 he was chosen Selectman. He died at Dedham March 4, 1688, leaving an estate valued at £91 5s 6d. His wife Joanna, who is said to have been the Widow Baldwicks before her marriage, died August 14, 1691. They had eleven children, including,

Samuel Gay, born in Dedham, March 10, 1639, who settled in Medfield, Massachusetts, where he served as Selectman in 1698. He died at Medfield April 15, 1718. His wife, whom he married November 23, 1661, was Mary Bridge of Roxbury (See BRIDGE). Among their five children was,

Edward Gay, born in Medfield April 13, 1666, who lived in a part of Wrentham, Massachusetts, which was incorporated as the town of Franklin in 1778. He died December 23, 1730. On March 25, 1688 he married Rebecca Fisher (See FISHER). A daughter,

Jemima Gay, born in Franklin September 20, 1705, married, May 5, 1730, John Richardson (See RICHARDSON). She died in Franklin December 26, 1782.

1

Frederick Lewis Gay, "John Gay, of Dedham, Massachusetts, and Some of His Descendants," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XXXIII (Jan. 1879), 45-46; John Adams Vinton, The Richardson Memorial (Portland, Me., 1876), 723-724; Vital Records of Wrentham, Massachusetts (Boston, 1910), 302.

GAYLERD

Hugh Gaylord, perhaps son of Nicholas, is first noted in the records of Poundisford Hundred, Somerset, England, in 1573. He was buried October 21, 1614 in Pitminster, a village in Poundisford Hundred. A daughter,

Alice Gaylord, baptized in Pitminster, May 10, 1594, married, April 27, 1615, in Pitminster, Robert Treat. She died _____.
(See TREAT) Richard

 1

John Harvey Treat. The Treat Family (Salon, 1893), 1, 26.

GOODSELL

Robert Goodell, age 30, his wife Catherine (or Katharine), age 28, and ~~three~~ children were passengers on the ship "Elizabeth" which sailed from Ipswich, England, the last of April, 1634. His name appears among the inhabitants of Salem in 1635, though there is no record of land being granted to him there until a year or so later. He was a farmer. His will dated October 12, 1682 was probated June 27, 1683. Evidently he was married a second time, as the name of the widow who survived him was Margaret. A daughter by his first wife,

Mary Goodell, born in England in 1630, married John Pease (See PEASE). She died January 5, 1668/69, three days after the birth of her fifth child.

Li

Rev. David Pease and Austin S. Pease, A Genealogical and Historical Record of the Descendants of John Pease, Sen. (Springfield, Mass., 1899), 2, 390; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 191; Ms. Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

GREEN

Bartholomew Green emigrated to Massachusetts from England about 1633 and settled in Cambridge, where he was listed as a freeman May 14, 1634. Initially he had a house in the West Field, not far from the Botanic Garden, but probably later moved to the southwest corner of Brattle and Ash Streets, where his widow Elizabeth resided in 1638. He died in 1638, and his widow died October 28, 1677, at the age of 88. They had four children, including

1. Samuel Green, born in 1615, printer for Harvard College and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, who succeeded Stephen Day as manager of the press in Cambridge in 1649. The greatest of his books was John Eliot's Indian Bible. He is supposed to have had nineteen children, and he founded a veritable clan of printers, beginning with three sons. He died January 1, 1701/02.

2. Phebe Green, born _____, married William Healy, August 15, 1661, as his fourth wife. (See HEALY)

1

Lucius R. Paige, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1630-1877 (Boston, 1877), 567; Mary Isabella Gozzaldi, Supplement and Index /to Paige's History/ (Cambridge, 1930), 325; James Savage, A Genealogical History of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 300; Dictionary of American Biography, V, 163, V, 555-556.

HARMON

John Harmon, born in England in 1617, was a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1644, and died there March 3, 1661. In 1640 he married Elizabeth _____, also born in England in 1617, who survived him. She married, second, before 1664, Anthony Dorchester, who died August 28, 1683. She died in Springfield May 16, 1699.

Joseph Harmon, one of eight children of John and Elizabeth, was born January 4, 1646/47, in Springfield. He was a great fur trader who trafficked constantly with the Indians, and sometimes travelled many miles westward across the mountains. In many of his trading operations, he was Colonel Pyncheon's chief partner. He and his brother, Samuel, were among the original settlers of Suffield, Connecticut. At the first town meeting he was chosen a Selectman, and held this office again and again, the last time in 1719, when seventy-three years of age. He was Treasurer, land measurer, and often employed in settling boundary lines. In 1708 he was appointed Captain of the Suffield militia. He first settled on Northampton Road (now Remington Street). After Philip's War, his home lot was on High Street. He died in Suffield, October 28, 1729. On January 22, 1673 (or 1673/74), he married Hannah Filley (See FILLEY). They had two children born to them in Springfield, and after they moved to Suffield they had seven more, between 1675 and 1692. Their daughter

Hannah Harmon, born February 23, 1674/75, married, October 18, 1693 (or October 17, 1695), John Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut. She died in Enfield, December 19, 1746. (See PEASE)

Artemas C. Harmon, The Harmon Genealogy (Washington, D.C., 1920), 159-160; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield (Springfield, 1899), II, 537-538; Hezekiah Spencer Sheldon, Documentary History of Suffield (Springfield, Mass., 1879), 33-34; MS. notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

HASEY

William Halsye was living in Boston as early as 1646. On 5 (10) 1647 he and his wife Sarah were dismissed from the Boston church to that of Lynn, "being to dwell there for a season". Upon their return, they resided at Pulling Point. It seems practically certain that William Halsye is to be identified with William Hasey, yeoman, of Pulling Point, Boston, whose wife Sarah was admitted to the church 9 (1) 1650. A few years later, William Hasey moved to Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he became a large landowner. He was a member of the Artillery Company in 1652, and was made a freeman in 1665. On May 27, 1674 he was promoted from Cornet to Lieutenant of the Three County Troop, a body of cavalry originally recruited from the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Middlesex. In the summer of 1675 during King Philip's War, he was in command of a company. He died in June 1695, leaving a widow Judith, who was appointed administrator of his estate. A daughter by his first wife,

Sarah Hasey, born _____, married, first, at Malden, January 5, 1669/70, Ensign Phineas Sprague, who had served under her father in King Philip's War (See SPRAGUE), and, second, in 1691, Moses Tyler of Andover. She died at Andover May 3, 1718.

1

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 209, 217; James W. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 371; Frank R. Holmes, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700 (New York, 1923), cxi; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XXV (April, 1871), 138-139, and XLII (Jan. 1868), 94; George Walter Chamberlain, The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts (Boston, 1923), 106.

HAVEN

Richard Haven, a carpenter from the West of England, born about 1620, settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1645 on a farm near Flax Pond. During King Philip's War he served as a Sergeant under Capt. Samuel Brocklebank. His wife Susanna Newhall² died February 7, 1682. His will was dated May 21, 1701 and probated June 14, 1703. They had 12 children, including

Moses Haven, born May 20, 1667. After living for some years with his father in Lynn, he moved to Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1703 or 1704. He served as Selectman in 1710, 1712, 1718, and 1728, and as Town Treasurer from 1717 to 1719. On March 29, 1717, he was chosen deacon of the church. He died November 14, 1747. He was married three times: first, to Mary Ballard (See BALLARD); second, on November 27, 1735, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bridges, widow of Benjamin, Sr.; and, third, to Sarah _____, who survived him. A son by his first wife,

Moses Haven, was born in Lynn November 11, 1695, but resided in Framingham most of his life. He married Hannah Walker November 9, 1721 (See WALKER). Like his father before him, he served as deacon of the First Church, to which he and his wife were admitted as members June 30, 1722. Following Hannah's death, he married, May 23, 1651, Ann Stow, of Grafton, who died February 12, 1778. He died March 29, 1778. A daughter by his first wife,

Abigail Haven, born in Framingham June 20, 1737, married John Richardson, of Franklin, Massachusetts, November 23, 1757 (See RICHARDSON). She died February 11, 1820.

1

William Barry, A History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Boston, 1897), 272, 275, 279; Josiah H. Temple, History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Framingham, 1887), 578, 579, 580; An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members of the Society of Colonial Wars (New York, 1922), 239; John Adams Vinton, The Richardson Memorial (Portland, Me., 1876), 733; Josiah Adams, The Genealogy of the Descendants of Richard Haven, of Lynn, Massachusetts (Boston, 1843), 7-8, 10-11, 15.

2

See NEWHALL

HEALY

William Healy (or Hele), from Devonshire, England, was living in Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, and was a member of the church there. In 1643 he married Grace Ives, a daughter of Miles Ives, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was listed as a freeman in May 1645. His wife and infant child died November 8, 1649. The following year he married, as his second wife, Mary Rogers, and moved to Cambridge in 1652. He married, third, October 14, 1653, Grace Buttrice (or Butterice), daughter of Nicholas and Martha; fourth, August 15, 1661, Phoebe Green (See GREEN); and, fifth, November 29, 1677, Sarah (Cutting) Brown, daughter of Capt. John and Mary Cutting of Newbury, and widow of James Brown. William Healy was prison-keeper in Cambridge from 1672 to 1682, but was whipped and imprisoned for gross misconduct. He died November 28, 1683, at the age of 70. A son by his fourth wife,

Paul Healy, born April 3, 1664, married Hannah _____. They lived in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and had eleven sons. A daughter,

Experience Healy, born _____, married, December 18, 1747, John Slocumb (See SLOCOMB). She died in Franklin, Massachusetts, March 26, 1779.

1

Clarence Loveland Healy, The Living Descendants of William Healy of Cambridge, Mass. (New York, 1913), 1; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 224; Charles Elihu Slocum, A Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America (Syracuse, 1882), 502; Mrs. Mary Isabella Gozzaldi, Supplement and Index [to Lucius R. Page, History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1630-1877] (Cambridge, 1930), 372.

HEATON

Nathaniel Heaton, mercer, and his wife Elizabeth were admitted to the church in Boston, Massachusetts, 2 (9) 1634. He was listed as a freeman May 25, 1636. In 1639 he had accounts with Thomas Lechford, the first professional lawyer in the colony. The date of his death is not known. His widow married, second, Joseph Pell, and, third, John Minor. A daughter

Leah Heaton, born _____, married, February 22, 1653, Cornelius Fisher. She died in Wrentham, Massachusetts, January 12, 1664. (See FISHER)

1

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 225; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1860), II, 400; Dictionary of American Biography, XI, 87; Philip A. Fisher, The Fisher Genealogy (Everett, Mass., 1898)

HILL

John Hill, born probably about 1602, was a landholder in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1633. There is reason to believe that he came from the vicinity of Chard, in Somersetshire, England, about eight miles north of Lyme Regis. The inventory of his estate indicates that he was a farmer. His residence, after 1644, was in that part of Dorchester which was called Uncaty, and later set off as Milton. He died May 31, 1664. He married, about 1629, Frances _____, who was born about 1608. She was admitted to the Dorchester Church about 1638, and survived him. They had 13 children, including

Mary Hill, born about 1636, who married, February 12, 1656/57, Thomas Breck. She died August 15, 1726. (See BRECK)

1

J. Gardner Bartlett, John Hill of Dorchester, Mass., 1633 (Boston, 1904), 1-2, 97; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 229-230.

HITCHCOCK

Luke Hitchcock took the freeman's oath in New Haven, July 1, 1644. Soon afterward he moved to Wethersfield. He was a member of the jury at a court held in Hartford, June 5, 1646, and again March 2, 1647. As New Haven was not under the government of Connecticut at that time, it would appear that he was living in Wethersfield at least as early as 1646. He lived in the center of the village, and was by trade a shoemaker. He was a Selectman of Wethersfield in 1653 and 1656. In the town records fourteen tracts of land are recorded as belonging to him. "He was peculiarly fortunate in cultivating the friendship of the Indians, who, in testimony of their attachment to him, gave him a deed of the town of Farmington. The deed was a clear and valid title to the land but was so little thought of that it was destroyed by his wife who used it to cover a pie in the oven." 2

In 1659 he signed an agreement to move to Hadley, Massachusetts, but died in Wethersfield November 1 of that year. He married, _____, Elizabeth Gibbons, sister of William Gibbons of Hartford. She was born at Penny Compton, Warwick County, England, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 25, 1696. She married, second, October 2, 1661, William Warriner of Springfield, and, third, September 17, 1678, Joseph Baldwin, of Hadley.

John Hitchcock, son of Luke and Elizabeth, born about 1643, settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. In June 1655 he received some land from his uncle, William Gibbons, who is called in the Hartford records a "London Merchant". John's services to the community ranged from acting as deacon of the church to keeping the peace and fighting Indians. In 1672 he was sworn in as constable of Springfield. On May 19, 1676, he was wounded in the Indian fight at Turner's Falls, one of his arms being shot through and the other being broken. Major Pynchon solicited the Governor to give Ensign John Hitchcock a Lieutenant's commission in recognition of his gallant conduct. He served as Selectman for twelve years, and as Deputy to the General Court for five. He was made a freeman in 1682. On November 9, 1686 he was listed as one of a committee for the settlement of the town of Quaboag, now Brookfield. In 1688 he was sent with five others to the relief of Brookfield, and also to "make fortifications in Quaboag." He died February 9, 1712. He married, September 27, 1666, Hannah Chapin (See CHAPIN), of Springfield. A daughter,

Hannah Hitchcock, born at Springfield September 10, 1663, married, March 18, 1683, Samuel Parsons, of Enfield, Connecticut. (See PARSONS) She died _____.

Mrs. Edward Hitchcock, Sr., The Genealogy of the Hitchcock Family (Amherst, Mass., 1894), 202-207, 208-211; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield, Springfield, 1899), II, 589-590; MS. Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

Hitchcock, 205.

HOARE

Charles Hoare, Sr., a saddler, of Gloucester, England, is the earliest known ancestor of the American branch of the family. The first recorded mention of him appears to be an item in the corporation expenditures made when the Spanish Armada was threatening England in 1588. "To Charles Hoare for hyer of a horse for two dayes wch Roger Lowe had to Cissetor (Cirencester) when he went to bringe the souldiers towards portingate." In August 1608 he was described in a list of able-bodied men eligible for "his Majesty's service in the wars," as being about forty years of age, somewhat short in stature, suitable for service with a caliver, and already trained as a soldier. His will was dated May 29, 1632. By his wife Margery _____, he had two sons and two daughters, including

Charles Hoare, Jr., born _____. "He became a man of substance and one greatly respected in his native city, as is attested by the fact that he was one of its alderman from 1632 to 1638 and sheriff in 1634. His name is found in the Council minutes with 'gentleman' or 'generosus' affixed to it. In the lists of members of the Council for the six years before his decease his name always appears, although generally among 'nomina eorum qui fecerunt defaultum,' that is, were absent from the meetings. He followed the occupation of brewer, although he had served a long apprenticeship with his father, the saddler, and his will indicates that he carried on the business of wool stapling, a trade which early attained great importance in Gloucestershire, and has been pursued by members of the Hoare family there, especially at Cirencester, down to quite recent days. . . ."

"In the calendar of State Papers, vol. cccxxiv, p. 178, 1636, is a petition of John Brown, late mayor, and Charles Hoare and Lawrence Singloton, late sheriffs of the City of Gloucester, stating that they had collected and paid over to the Treasurer of the Navy the one thousand pounds ship money imposed upon Gloucester, and asking for the repayment to them of certain expenses amounting to fifty-two pounds, which request was granted."

In 1899 Charles Hoare's house was still standing on Southgate Street, occupied by the printing and publishing house of the Gloucester Chronicle.

He died in 1638. He married Joanna Hinkman (or Hinkerman), who came to New England about 1640 with five children. She died in Braintree, Massachusetts, December 21, 1661. Her grave is in the old Quincy burying ground, adjoining that of her son Leonard Hoar, who was president of Harvard College from 1672 to 1675. Another son,

John Hoare was bound to his parents as an apprentice in 1633. "He appears in Scituate, Massachusetts, as bearing arms in 1643.

Henry S. Nourse, "The Ancestry of the Hoar Family in America," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LIII (Jan., Apr. 1899), 97-101, 138, 190-196.

The historian of that town, Samuel Deane, relates that he was, while there resident, always engaged in the business of the town, and in drafting of deeds, bonds, etc., and is occasionally called a lawyer. He had lands adjoining Mosquashcut pond which he sold to the lawyer, John Saffin, in 1659, when he removed to Concord. His ability, vigor and originality of thought and action soon made him one of the prominent figures in Concord and vicinity, but he is found often at odds with the ecclesiastical oligarchy of the times. Whether like his sometime neighbor at Lancaster, John Prescott - to whose son he gave his eldest daughter - he sympathized with the Presbyterian criticisms of the theocratic restrictions of the political and religious privileges in the colony is not known, but he strongly resembled Prescott in his persistency, enterprise and altruistic spirit. He was not only independent in speech, but rashly sharp of tongue and pen, and suffered accordingly at the hands of jealous authority." In 1665 when he made complaint of "great wrongs and injuries he hath susteyned as his brother's agent, by reason he could not obteyne justice in some of our Courts of judicature in severall actions depending betweene himself, as agent, and Lieut. Richard Cooke; of Boston," he was fined, committed to prison, forced to find sureties for his good behaviour, and forbidden "to plead any cases but his owne in this jurisdiction."

"In 1668, John Hoare was charged before the county court of saying at the public house of Ensign William Buss 'that the Blessing Master Bulkeley pronounced in dismissing the publique Assembly in the Meeting-house was no better than vane babbling.' Upon conviction of what the law of 1646 calls 'the disparagement of the Lord's holy ordinance and making God's ways contemptible and ridiculous' he was fined ten pounds. He was also called upon to answer to the Court on two occasions 'for neglecting the public worship of God on the Lord's day.'

"In November, 1675, food and fuel failed the little community of Christian Indians at Nashoba, and a committee composed of Major Daniel Gookin, Major Simon Willard and Rev. John Eliot, the selectmen consenting, caused their removal to Concord. They numbered fifty-eight men, women and children, and no man in Concord could be prevailed upon to take charge of them until John Hoare consented to do so. He gave them quarters in his own house and offices, and began the building of a workshop and palisade wherein they could labor by day and be safely kept at night." It was in this year that King Philip's war broke out, and the people of the frontier towns lived in constant dread of an Indian attack.

"In the midst of the public panic came the false rumor that some of Eliot's converts were among the blood-stained murderers. . . . Yet the red men so accused, seized and taken to Boston by Captain Mosely, upon their trial proved an undoubted alibi. It was not strange in a time of such excitement that many of the people of Concord were greatly troubled by the presence among them of Mr. Hoare's wards. Suddenly upon a Lord's day the most brutal of the Colony captains, Samuel Mosely, appeared in the Concord meeting-house, with his rough troopers, probably by invitation of the dissatisfied, and after the service declared his intention to remove the Nashoba Indians to Boston. Receiving what he considered due encouragement, he without authority and in spite of the vigorous protests of John Hoare, broke into his premises and sent 'the heathen'

robbed of most of their personal property, down to Deer Island under a guard of twenty soldiers. . . . The colonial governor and council were not well pleased by Mosely's contemptuous assumption of their powers, but did not dare to bring him to bar for his atrocious offence, nor did they recompense the brave John Hoare for his losses, which Gookin acknowledges 'were considerable.' Soon followed the massacre of February 10, 1676, at Lancaster, and when the governor and council sought to ransom the captive women and children they could find no efficient help until the abused Nashoba Christians came to their aid, and bore their messages to the then haughty Sagamores April 3 and 28. With them on the latter date went John Hoare at the solicitation of the Minister, Joseph Rowlandson. . . .

"Mrs. Rowlandson in her Narrative gives us a more lively picture of the trials of the embassy to the sachems at Wachusset:

On a Sabbath-day (April 30), the sun being about an hour high, in the afternoon came Mr. John Hoar (the Council permitting him, and his own forward spirit inclining him) together with the two forementioned Indians, Tom and Peter, with their third Letter from the Council. When they came near, I was abroad though I saw them not; they presently called me in and bade me sit down and not stir. They then caught up their Guns and away they ran as if an Enemy had been at hand, and the Guns went off apace. I manifested some great trouble, and they asked me what was the matter? I told them I thought they had killed the Englishman (for they had in the mean time told me that an Englishman was come). They said no; They shot over his Horse, and under and before his Horse, and they pushed him this way and that way, at their pleasure, shewing what they could do. They then let him come to their Wigwams. I begged of them to let me see the Englishman, but they would not: . . . When they had talked their fill with him, they suffered me to go to him . . . I now asked them whether I should go home with Mr. Hoar? They answered no, one and another of them; and it being night, we lay down with that answer. In the morning, Mr. Hoar invited the Sagamores to dinner; but when we went to get it ready, we found they had stolen the greatest part of the Provision Mr. Hoar had brought out of his bags in the night; and we may see the wonderful power of God in that one passage, in that when there was such a great number of the Indians together, and so greedy of a little good food, and no English there but Mr. Hoar and myself, that they did not knock us in the head and take what we had; there being not only some Provision, but also Trading-cloth a part of the twenty pounds agreed upon. . . . At night I asked them again if I should go home? They all as one said No, except my Husband would come for me. When we were lain down, my Master went out of the Wigwam, and by-and-by sent in an Indian called James the Printer, who told Mr. Hoar, that my Master would let me go home tomorrow, if he would let him have one pint of Liquors . . . On Tuesday morning they called their General Court (as they call it) to consult and determine whether I should go home or no. And they all as one man did seemingly consent to it that I should go home except Philip who would not

come among them. . . . About the Sun going down, Mr. Hoar and myself, and the two Indians came to Lancaster and a solemn sight it was to me. There had I lived many comfortable years amongst my Relations and Neighbours; and now not one Christian to be seen, nor one house left standing. We went on to a Farm-house that was yet standing, where we lay all night, and a comfortable lodging we had, though nothing but straw to lye on. The Lord preserved us in safety that night, and raised us up again in the morning, and carried us along, that before noon we came to Concord.

In answer to his petition to the General Court in 1682, "the magistrates consented to release John Hoare from his bonds and from the restraint laid upon him as to his pleading in the courts and also 'that considering his publicke service & costs in securing the Nashoby Indians at his house in Concord by order of this Court's Committee for severall moneths in time of said warr, and for his adventuring his life to goe up to the Indians in the time of the warr the success whereof was the Redeeming of some Captives particularly Mrs. Rowlandson, two hundred acres of land should be granted his family." Though the deputies refused to concur, the final answer of the Court was to grant his wife and children "two hundred acres of land in any common lands from former grants, and not hindering a plantation."

"John Hoare owned about three hundred acres in the western part of Concord, but exchanged the larger portion of this with Edward Wright, in 1672, for an estate in the East Quarter and for 'all the right, title and interest w^{ch} Edward Wright of Concord aforesaid, husbandman, hath or should have in and to certain houses, lands and hereditaments, etc., in the Lordship of Castle Bromwick (?) in the County of Warwick in the Kingdom of England.' "

"Samuel Sewall makes in his Diary but one noteworthy mention of Mr. Hoare. Under date of Friday, Nov. 8, 1690, he writes "Jn'o Hoar comes into the Lobby and sais he comes from the Lord, by the Lord, to speak for the Lord: Complains that Sins as bad as Sodom's found here.' We may therefore infer that neither imprisonment nor fines nor old age could put a curb upon John Hoare's freedom of speech."

He died April 2, 1704. His wife Alice _____ died June 5, 1696. They had three children. Their eldest daughter,

Elizabeth Hoare, born _____, married Jonathan Prescott, of Lancaster, December 23, 1675, as his second wife. She died September 25, 1687.

HOLBROOK

Jehn(?) Holbrook is presumed to have been an early resident of Weymouth, Massachusetts. A son,

Thomas Holbrook, born in Weymouth probably about 1627, was admitted to the freeman's oath at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in May 1645. On 8 (3 mo.) 1652 Thomas Holbrook, Nicholas Wood, and Andrew Pitteror purchased 535 acres in the woods on the west side of the Charles River in what is now the northeast part of Sherborn. He built his first house at Death's Bridge, "where he raised an extensive orchard, with the produce of which he practiced such hospitality as secured his buildings from the torch of the enemy while those of his nearest neighbor on the other side of the stream were laid in ashes." In 1662 and 1674 he signed petitions for the incorporation of Sherborn, and became one of the proprietors. He was also one of the six brethren to constitute the church in Sherborn at its formation in 1685, and served as a Selectman in 1690. He died April 11, 1705. He married, first, Experience(?) Leland, of Weymouth; second, 28th (3) 1656, at Medford; Hannah Shepard, who died August 28, 1668; third, January 26, 1668/69, Margaret Bouker, of Weymouth, "daughter of a Swede," who died April 9, 1690; and, fourth, October 31, 1693, Mary Rogers of Weymouth. He had twelve children in all. A daughter by his third wife,

Bethia Holbrook, born _____, married Samuel Morse (See MORSE). She died prior to May, 1704.

Rev. Abner Morse, A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants, and History of the Towns of Sherborn and Holliston (Boston, 1856), 139-141.

1
HOW

John How (or Howe), a glover, received a grant of a house lot in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, and shared in the three divisions of Sudbury Meadows in 1639 and 1640. In 1656 he was a petitioner for a grant in Marlboro and moved there the following year. His house stood about one-third of a mile northeast of Springhill Meetinghouse. In 1661 he opened a tavern. By appointment of the Massachusetts government, he and Edmund Rice laid out land in Framingham for Governor Danforth in 1662. He served as a Selectman both in Sudbury and Marlboro. He died May 28, 1680, at the age of 78. His wife Mary _____ died in 1698. A son,

Samuel How, a carpenter, born October 20, 1642, lived in a "hamlet called Lanham" in Sudbury township. He built the New Bridge at the northeast corner of Framingham in 1673. In company with Samuel Gookin, he bought a large tract of land in Framingham from the Indians, May 19, 1682. On June 4, 1702 he gave his son David How 130 acres in Sudbury, on which the latter built the "Red Horse Tavern", made famous by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow as the "Wayside Inn". Samuel died April 13, 1713. He married, first, June 5, 1663, Martha Bent, who died August 29, 1680 (See BENT), and, second, September 18, 1685, Sarah (Leavitt) Clapp, widow of Nehemiah of Hingham. She was still living in 1724. A daughter by his first wife,

Martha How, born October 9, 1669, married Thomas Walker of Sudbury December 7, 1687. She was evidently a woman of unusual stamina. Though she bore Thomas Walker ten children, she survived him, and married, second, November 10, 1718, John Whitney (as his third wife). She died November 14, 1721. (See WALKER)

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Josiah H. Temple, History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Framingham, 1887), 599, 733-734; William Barry, A History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Boston, 1847), 430-431; Allen H. Bent, The Bent Family in America (Boston, 1900), 17; Herbert Barber Howe, George Rowland Howe, 1847-1917 (Mount Kisco, N.Y., 1920), 88-98.

1
HUDSON

Thomas Hudson, a farmer, is known to have been a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, by 1638. Possibly he came from England as early as 1630. He owned the land where the iron-works were situated, part of which he sold for that purpose. He is last mentioned in 1645. A daughter,

Rebecca Hudson, born _____, married Nathaniel Ballard December 16, 1662. She died May 16, 1724.

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Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 246; Harriet Ruth (Waters) Cocks, The Driver Family (New York, 1889), 27-28; Josiah H. Temple, History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Framingham, 1887), 463; MS. notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

HULBURD

William Hulburd, born in 1611, allegedly in Wales, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was made a freeman there April 3, 1632, but had requested this benefit October 19, 1630. In 1636 he sold out and moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where he lived on "Backer Row" until the Pequot War of 1637, when he moved for safety into the "Public Palisade." Land was given him in 1640. Sometime between 1655 and 1657 he moved to Northampton, Massachusetts. His home lot in Northampton was on Meeting House Hill, near Gothic Street, below the Parochial School. He approved a petition for a minister, contributed land, and signed the church covenant with his wife, April 18, 1661. In 1672 he contributed five shillings to Harvard College. He died in Northampton April 17, 1694. He married, first, _____, and, second, soon after 1648, Ann _____, widow of Samuel Allen of Windsor, who died at Northampton November 13, 1687. A son, by his wife Ann,

William Hulburd, born in 1652/53 or 1654, was wounded while campaigning against the Indians. In June 1701 a tract of land three or four miles broad between Northampton and Westfield was divided by the two towns. Four hundred acres of this was granted to William Hulburd because he was wounded in "his majestie's service". His contribution to Harvard in 1672 was seven shillings in wampum. He was among the first to settle in the southern part of Enfield, and is said to have served as Secretary of the Colony of Connecticut. He died at Enfield in 1734. He married, first, _____, and, second, in 1693, Mary Howard, who was born in 1672. A son by his second wife,

Obadiah Hulburd (or Hurlburt), born August 8, 1703, married, first, October 12, 1729, Love Parsons, daughter of Philip and Anna, who was born June 9, 1712, and, second, January 4, 1745, Esther Colton (See COLTON). He died in Enfield November 13, 1785, in his 83rd year. A daughter

Esther Hurlburt (Hulburt, or Hulburd), born in Enfield August 8, 1745, married, April 29, 1784, Captain David Parsons. She died in Enfield March 9, 1831 (See PARSONS).

Mary Irene Wilbur, Memories of Mary Hulburt Matteson (Shanghai, China, 1938), 80-81; Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1891), I, 159; James Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1892), II, 491; Francis Olcott Allen, The History of Enfield, Connecticut (Lancaster, Pa., 1900), I, 29, II, 1637, 1784, 2626; Gilbert Warren Chapin, The Chapin Book (Hartford, 1924), I, 259; Frederick A. Virkus, The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy (Chicago, 1925), I, 382, III, 233; MS. notes of Mary Josephine Clark.

Pronounced "Hulbird" according to Dr. William Perry, but variously written.

Date on gravestone.

LEONARD

Rice Leonard, a farmer, was one of the first proprietors of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1642-43, and evidently resided there until his death April 10, 1700. Referring to Rice, apparently, is the record that "Leonard married . . . 27th, 8th, month, 1651." He made a will March 2, 1697/98, which, though duly witnessed, was never signed "through weakness and inadvertency both of the testator and the witnesses." The children, however, filed an agreement that their mother, Mary, should be appointed to administer the estate according to the provisions of the will. She died suddenly December 3, 1700. There is some question whether the widow Mary was the mother of all his children or only of the four youngest.

Hannah Leonard, daughter of Rice and Mary, born February 14, 1667, married Pleazer Fisher at Wrentham, Massachusetts, March 21, 1688. She died _____. (See FISHER)

Boston Transcript, June 30, 1915; Philip A. Fisher, The Fisher Genealogy (Everett, Mass., 1898).

1
LOVETT

Daniel Lovett was living in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1638, but soon thereafter moved to Braintree, where he and his mother had a grant of land in 1639. On 30 (7) 1650 he leased 60 acres from the town of Boston. He was among the original settlers of Mendon, Massachusetts, and was chosen Selectman at the first town meeting, June 7, 1667. He was re-elected to this office five times, and also served as Clerk of the Writs in 1674. He died in Mendon January 24, 1691. He and his wife, who was Joanna Blott of Braintree (See BLOTT), had four children. The eldest,

James Lovett, born July 8, 1648, was a wealthy and influential landowner in Braintree, and took up large tracts of common land in Mendon. He served as Selectman of Mendon for eighteen years beginning in 1682, as Town Treasurer for six years from 1710 through 1715, and as a member of a committee of nine to seat the meeting house in 1711. His wife's name was Hannah. They had seven children, including,

1. Major Daniel Lovett, of whom below.

2. Sarah Lovett, born January 11, 1687/88, who married Joseph Sumner of Mendon, about 1706. (See SUMNER.) She died January 2, 1772.

Major Daniel Lovett, son of James and Hannah, was born September 1, 1680 and died October 30, 1748. He was a resident of the Easterly Precinct of Mendon at the time of its incorporation in 1741. Following the precedent set by his father and grandfather, he served as Selectman for ten years, and as Town Treasurer for five. In 1734 and 1735 he was chosen Representative to the General Court. He married, first, March 28, 1710, in Andover, Massachusetts, Abigail Sprague, who is said to have died April 13, 1718.² He married, second, in Boston, April 11, 1721, Abigail Thompson, daughter of Samuel Thompson, Jr. and Hannah (Farmenter) Thompson. A son by his first wife,

Captain Phinehas Lovett was born in Mendon July 13, 1711. He

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Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 293; Adin Ballou, History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1882), 10, 56, 151, 155, 882-883, 1037; Vital Records of Mendon, Massachusetts (Boston, 1920), 119, 341, 480-481, 500; John G. Metcalf, Annals of the Town of Mendon (Providence, 1880), 3-4, 16, 31, 36, 48, 54, 57, 58, 87, 88, 91, 104, 106, 112, 117, 132, 138, 144, 145, 150, 151, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161-162, 164, 169, 172, 189, 201, 203, 206, 207, 210, 215, 219, 226, 227, 228, 230, 244, 246, 249, 250-251, 253, 255, 271, 277, 279, 288, 293; W. A. Calnek, History of the County of Annapolis (Toronto, 1897), 151, 194, 333-334; A.W. Savary, Supplement to the History of the County of Annapolis (Toronto, 1913), 35, 51; Edmund Dana Barbour, Descent of Captain George Barbour, 1907, Typescript in Library of Congress, V, 2253; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XV (Apr. 1861), 112-13.

2

See account of SPRAGUE family (post). According to the (cont.)

married, first, August 7, 1734, Hannah Merriam, who died May 21, 1739, and, second, December 22, 1742, Beulah Morse (See MORSE). The precinct in which he lived is now included in the town of Milford. His house stood on the east side of Main Street, near the site of the Milford National Bank. For a number of years, from 1753 onward, he was a "licensed retailer of spirituous liquors".

In 1748 and 1760 he served as Selectman, and in 1755 and 1756 as Representative to the General Court. In August 1757 he commanded a company in Col. Abraham Williams' regiment which marched on the alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry. Upon arriving at Westfield, they heard of the surrender of the fort to the French and Indians, and so returned home. His company was in service for 14 days, and marched a total of 165 miles.

In 1755 the Acadians had been deported from Nova Scotia. For several years, the fertile farms which they had been forced to abandon lay idle, and the region was virtually uninhabited. In October 1758 the British governor thought it expedient to issue a proclamation that would encourage people from New England to occupy the lands vacated by the French. Many persons in Massachusetts decided to emigrate, among them Phineas Lovett. In 1761 he took possession of a farm at Round Hill, a short distance east of Annapolis Royal, but evidently did not settle there permanently until sometime later, as he was elected Representative to the Massachusetts General Court, by a margin of one vote, on May 15, 1762. It is possible that his wife did not accompany him to Nova Scotia, for she died in Milford June 28, 1766. The year after her death he sold 86 acres which he had retained in Milford, and continued to reside at Round Hill the rest of his life. The stream that flowed through his property, on which he erected a saw mill and grist mill, is still called Lovett's Brook. By the time a census was taken in 1770 he had acquired 2163 acres, which made him the largest landowner in Annapolis township.

In 1763 he was recommended for a captaincy in the Annapolis County militia, which he declined owing to "indisposition of body". In 1770 and 1774 he was chosen to represent the county in the Provincial Assembly. He was elected a third time in 1776, but did not take his seat. As he is known to have been sympathetic toward the American colonists in their struggle for independence, it has been suggested that he decided not to serve because this would have required him to take an oath of allegiance to the King. He died in Nova Scotia in 1801. A daughter by his second wife,

Abigail Lovett, born June 28, 1750, married Jesse Wheelock. She died about 1817. (See WHEELLOCK)

Mendon records, Abigail, a daughter of James and Abigail (Sprague) Lovett, was born May 19, 1718. Obviously either her birthdate or the date of her mother's death must be in error.

MARSHFIELD

Thomas Marshfield, born at Exeter, England, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and thence to Windsor, Connecticut, probably early in 1639. Though remembered as "a gentleman of good standing", he left Connecticut in 1643, apparently "on account of some difficulty in the church". His son,

in 1626,

Samuel Marshfield, born in England, settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, about 1648. It has been inferred from some of his accounts with John Pyncheon that he was a tailor. He is charged with "100 Needles 2s 6d, 2 lbs of thred 7c," and is credited on one occasion with "Taylery worke of old £ 4 4s 4d," and on another with "more Taylery worke & severall days worke, in all £ 2 6s 4d." Between 1663 and 1688 he held the office of Selectman for thirteen years, and in 1680, 1683, and 1684 represented Springfield as Deputy to the General Court. He was chosen repeatedly as "Measurer of Lands". He was among those appointed to build a new meeting house, and upon its completion, in 1678, served on a committee for seating the congregation. On March 5, 1659/60 he was authorized "to keepe an ordinary or howse for Comon entertaine, & to sell wine, Liquour, &c." He married, first, February 13, 1651, Hester Wright, daughter of Deacon Samuel, who died April 3, 1664, and, second, December 28, 1664, Catherine (Chapin) Gilbert (See CHAPIN). He died in Springfield, May 8 (or 12), 1692. They had four children, including

Esther Marshfield, born in Springfield September 6, 1667, who married, March 26, 1685, Ephraim Colton, of Longmeadow. She died January 20, 1714, in Enfield, Connecticut. (See COLTON).

Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1892), II, 472; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield (Springfield, Mass., 1899), I, 27-29, 38, 149, 275, 462-463, II, 72, 601-602, 692; Gilbert Warren Chapin, The Chapin Book (Hartford, 1924), I, 4, 20.

MORSE

Samuel Morse, husbandman, age 50, his wife Elizabeth, 48, and youngest son Joseph, 20, were passengers on the Ship "Increase", of London, Robert Lea, Master, which left England the latter part of April 1635 and arrived at Boston the end of July.² They lived initially in Watertown, Massachusetts, but moved to Dedham, of which he was one of the original proprietors, in 1636. Here he was chosen a member of the first Board of Townsmen (later called Selectmen), and was received into the newly-organized church 30, 5, 1641. About 1651 he moved to Medfield, where he and two of his sons were among the earliest to settle. Though he did not have a house lot assigned to him in Medfield, the inventory made at the time of his death includes a house and materials to finish it. He died December 5, 1654. His wife Elizabeth died in Medfield June 20, 1655. Among their children were:

1. Daniel Morse, born about 1613, of whom below.
2. Joseph Morse, born in 1615, of whom below.
3. Mary Morse, the youngest, who married Samuel Bullen of Medfield August 10, 1641. She died February 14, 1691. (See BULLEN)

Daniel Morse, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, born about 1613, was assigned a house lot in Dedham in August 1636 and was admitted to the Dedham church in 1643, as a transfer from the church in Watertown. He was one of the first settlers of Medfield, and served as Selectman there in 1655, 1656, and 1657. He was present at the Medfield town meeting early in 1658, but soon afterwards moved to the even newer settlement of

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J. Howard Morse and Emily W. Leavitt, Morse Genealogy (New York, 1903), 1-3, 7-9, 17, 21, 34-35, 73; Rev. Abner Morse, A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants and History of the Towns of Sherborn and Holliston (Boston, 1856), 178; William Inglis Morse, Genealogiae (Boston, 1925), chart; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XC (Jan. 1936), 70-71; Vital Records of Medfield, Massachusetts (Boston, 1903), 224-225; William S. Tilden, History of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (Boston, 1887), 83-84, 438-440; John G. Metcalf, Annals of the Town of Mendon (Providence, 1880), 246, 249-253, 255-257, 265, 268, 271, 277, 280, 283, 288, 289, 293; Adin Ballou, History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1882), 883, 910-911; Edmund Dana Barbour, Descendants of George Barbour, 1907, typescript in Library of Congress, V, 1675-1676, 1678-1679; Charles Edward Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (Boston, 1930), 148-149.

2

Genealogists have attempted to identify Samuel Morse who came on the "Increase" with one or the other of the following: (1) Samuel, son of Rev. Thomas and Margaret (King) Morse, baptized at Boxted, Essex, June 12, 1576, who married, at Redgrave, Suffolk, June 29, 1602, Elizabeth Jasper, daughter of Launcelot and Rose Jasper, baptized at Redgrave, January 30, 1579/80; (2) Samuel, son of William and Elizabeth Morse, of co. Suffolk, born in 1582; and (3) Samuel, son of Richard and Margaret (Symcon) Morse, baptized at Dedham, England, July 25, 1587. It will be noted, however, that the first two were more than 50 years old in 1635, and the third was younger.

Bogestow or Beggistow in the Charles River valley several miles away, where he purchased 800 acres from Simon Bradstreet. After Bogestow was incorporated as the town of Sherborn some years later, Daniel Morse was chosen as its first Selectman, and continued to be very influential in local affairs. "In all public meetings, precedence was yielded to him. He died June 5, 1688. He and his wife Lydia, who was a daughter of Anthony and Mary Fisher (See FISHER), had nine children, including,

Lt. Jonathan Morse, born 8 (1) 1643, who married, 8 (7) 1666, Mary Barbour (See BARBOUR). They settled in Sherborn, and all seven of their children were born there. He died August 30, 1727. A son,

Samuel Morse, born August 10, 1676, married Bathia Holbrook (See HOLBROOK). He lived in Sherborn and Needham. A son,

Samuel Morse, born in Sherborn February 26, 1695, married Rachel Sheffield, of Holliston, Massachusetts, May 4, 1722 (See SHEFFIELD). For many years they lived in Mendon, Massachusetts, where he was an innholder as early as 1738. He held the office of Town Clerk continuously from 1743 to 1756, with the exception of two years, was a Selectman in 1755, and Town Treasurer from 1757 to 1762. He also served as justice of the peace, and perhaps general scrivener. He and his wife were received into the church December 3, 1749. When the Rev. Joseph Willard was ordained in 1769, Mr. Morse offered "to dine the Council and ordained Ministers, Gentlemen of Liberal Education, and Mr. Willard's Relatives at his own cost and charge." Late in life he moved back to Holliston. His will was probated September 23, 1780 or October 16, 1781. The eldest of his six children,

Baulah Morse, born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 4, 1723, married Captain Phineas Lovett, December 22, 1742, and was received into the Rev. Mr. Frost's church in the Milford Precinct of Mendon, February 12, 1743/44. She died July 28, 1766. (See LOVETT)

* * * * *

Joseph Morse, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, born in 1615, came with his parents to Watertown in 1635, but soon moved to Dedham, where he received 12 acres for a home lot, 18 (6) 1636. He married in Watertown, 1. 7, 1638, Hannah Phillips, and subsequently moved to Dorchester, Massachusetts. About 1651 he was able to secure land in the new town of Medfield. Leaving his family in Dorchester, he went out to Medfield to build a house for them and get the land ready for planting. He died in 1654, however, before his task was finished. Shortly after his death, the family moved to Medfield; and in 1658 his widow married Thomas Boyden. She died in 1676 at the home of her eldest daughter in Boston.

Samuel Morse, the eldest son of Joseph and Hannah, was born 10, 1, 1639. When the Indians attacked Medfield on February 21, 1676 during King Philip's War, "the fire first broke forth from the house of Samuel Morse, who lived about fifty rods eastward of the junction of Main and Pound Streets. He had risen early that Monday morning, and went out to the barn to feed his cattle. In doing this, he discovered an Indian hidden in the hay. He hastily turned his cattle out of the barn, took his

family and fled to the garrison. No sooner had he done so than his buildings were on fire. This seemed to be a signal for the burning to commence, and in every direction the flames arose.

"It has been thought that this discovery of the Indian in the hay and the certainty that Samuel Morse would at once send the alarm, caused the signal to be prematurely given. Had the savages been allowed a little more time to perfect their plans, many more homesteads would have been invested, and would have shared a common fate."¹

The house which was burned by the Indians was never rebuilt. A second house, which he lived in after the war, is described in an 1887 account as having stood near the residence of John Ord, Jr.

In 1705 Samuel Morse kept school in Medfield, and the following year was granted the right to flow for his fulling mill. He served for six years as Selectman, and as Representative to the General Court in 1707. He married, first, February 10, 1664, Elizabeth Wood, who died June 26, 1682, and, second, April 29, 1684, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Thaxter) Thurston, who was born in 1662, and died April 29, 1686. He died February 28, 1717/18. A daughter by his first wife,

Elizabeth Morse, born March 26, 1668, married John Darling, of Mendon, Massachusetts. She died _____. (See DARLING)

1

Tilden, Medfield, 83-84.

NEWHALL

Thomas Newhall, a farmer, from Fulham, Middlesex, England, probably settled in Lynn, Massachusetts about 1630, though he is not listed as a proprietor there until 1638. He lived on the east side of Federal Street, a few rods south of the mill brook, and owned all the land on that side between the Turnpike and Marion Street. He was a member of the trainband at Lynn, from which he was released in 1649. His wife Mary _____, died September 25, 1665. He died May 25, 1674. A daughter,

Susanna Newhall, born about 1622, married Richard Haven. She died in Lynn, February 7, 1682. (See HAVEN)

1

Charles Edward Banks, Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English Emigrants to New England, 1620-1650 (Philadelphia, 1937), 116; "The Newhall Family of Lynn," Essex Institute Historical Collections, XVIII (1881), 1-4, 6-7; Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 328; Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall, History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts (Lynn, 1890), 432; William Haven, Sergt. Richard Haven, 1620-1703 (Tulsa, 1927), 10, 12.

PARSONS

Benjamin Parsons was among the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. According to his grandson, he came from Great Torrington, near Exeter, in Devonshire. He was "a prominent citizen, a gentleman of exemplary moral character, of great worth and respectability. He was Deacon of the church and a chief instrument in its formation in Springfield as appears from his correspondence with the Rev. Increase Mather. In the civil affairs of the town, no one held more responsible offices or discharged them with greater fidelity."² On March 16, 1689 he was one of the seven commissioners who purchased from the Sachem Nottatuck, a Podunk Indian, "all the lands from Freshwater to Umequatuck at the foot of the Falls, to extend 8 miles east," for the sum of 25 pounds sterling.

His brother, Joseph Parsons, who was likewise an early resident of Springfield, is the "emigrant ancestor" of the Parsons Family of Kennebunk, Maine.

Benjamin Parsons died August 24, 1689, presumably at Springfield.

He married, first, Sarah Vore (See VORE), October 6, 1653, and, second, Sarah (Heath) Leonard, February 21, 1677. Sarah's husband, John Leonard, had been killed by the Indians, leaving her with 15 children to support. At the time of her marriage to Benjamin Parsons, eight of the nine Parsons children were still under age and unmarried.

Samuel Parsons, son of Benjamin by his first wife, was born October 10, 1666, and settled in Enfield. He died at Enfield February 17, 1735/36. On March 18, 1683, he married Hannah Hitchcock (See HITCHCOCK). They had ten children, including

Hezekiah Parsons, born at Enfield April 13, 1698. He was married three times: first, November 15, 1723, to Rebecca Burt, who lived only about a year after marriage, dying November 18, 1724; second, in 1726 (intentions recorded September 11), to Anna Evans (See EVANS); and, third, September 27, 1744, to Prudence Bement, who was born in 1705 and died March 10, 1801. His will dated July 10, 1748 was presented for probate January 10, 1748/49. He died in Enfield July 11, 1748. A son by his second wife,

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New England Historical and Genealogical Register, I (July, 1847), 266, 269-271, XII (April, 1858), 175-176; Henry M. Burt, The First Century of the History of Springfield (Springfield, Mass., 1899), II, 614-615; Paul Burdett Bassotte, One Bassott Family in America (New Britain, 1926), 579-584; Capt. David Parson's family bible; Francis Olcott Allen, The History of Enfield, Connecticut (Lancaster, Pa., 1900), II, 1616, 1755, 1762, 1772, 1784, 1870, 1871, 2227, 2253, 2374, 2620; Gilbert Warren Chapin, The Chapin Book (Hartford, 1924), I, 111, 321, 589, 708

² Register, I, 269

David Parsons, born in Enfield June 2, 1732, served in the French and Indian War in six successive campaigns from the initial expedition against Crown Point in 1755 until the final conquest of Canada. His regiment, commanded by Major-General Phineas Lyman, fought in the Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755, was stationed at Fort William Henry and Fort Edward in 1756, and again at Fort Edward in 1757, engaged in the disastrous attack on Fort Carillon at Ticonderoga in 1758, aided in the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and participated in the reduction of Fort Louis at Oswego and the capture of Montreal in 1760.¹

2

Surviving muster rolls in the Connecticut State Library and his original Captain's commission for 1760³ outline his periods of service as follows:

1. "Cent¹" [Sentinel?], First Company, Major General Lyman's First Regiment, from April 14 to December 6, 1755; granted half-pay from December 17, 1755 to date of re-enlistment in 1756.

2. Clerk, First Company, First Regiment, from March 29, 1756 to January 13, 1757; and on roll dated Camp at Fort William Henry, October 13, 1756.

3. Ensign, Third Company, First Regiment, from March 5 to September 20, 1757. At Fort Edward, October 17, 1757.

4. Lieutenant, Third Company, First Regiment, from March 27 to November 15, 1758.

5. Captain, Ninth Company, First Regiment, commissioned March 22, 1759, and entered service that date.

6. Captain, Ninth Company, First Regiment, commissioned March 24, 1760, served from March 24 to November 25. This year his company included six sergeants, three corporals, and thirty-six privates who had served in some previous campaign. One of his men died in His Majesty's Hospital at Oswegatche September 24, 1760, and another in His Majesty's Hospital at Albany October 27, 1760.

1

For maps of these campaigns see James Truslow Adams, Atlas of American History (New York, 1943), 44-45.

2

Connecticut Historical Society, Collections, IX(1903), 5-6, 92, 93, 95, 96, 173, X (1905), 10, 115-116, 187-189, 225, 229; Francis Olcott Allen, The History of Enfield, Connecticut (Lancaster, Pa., 1900), III, 2635-2640.

3

Now in the possession of the compiler, who also has a photograph of his 1759 commission. Dr. William Terry gave the original 1759 commission to a relative many years ago. Its present location is not known.

During the Revolutionary War, David Parsons was a Captain in General Washington's Continental Army from the beginning of 1777 until the late fall of 1781. He and his fellow "Continentalists" were the "regulars" of the Revolution. They formed the main army in the field, and were the chief dependence of the American cause. All other troops raised during the war, whether State or militia, were intended to act as reinforcements for this army, or to relieve it by serving in "alarms" at various points. ¹

Early in 1777, as directed by Congress, Connecticut undertook to raise eight regiments for the Continental Army. This contribution was known collectively as the "Connecticut Line." The Second Regiment, to which David Parsons was assigned as a Captain, was recruited throughout the state. In so far as possible no officers were appointed who had not seen previous service in 1775 or 1776. David's older brother, Hezekiah, who had taken part in the siege of Boston, was initially selected, but resigned in his favor. Though David Parsons' commission was dated January 1, 1777, it seems probable that he too had been in service earlier, as a company pay roll for September 1779 lists a sum of money due him "for difference of pay as Capt from the 7th of Oct 76 to the 1st of Jan'y 77."

His regiment was ordered to assemble at Danbury in April 1777, and soon after went into camp at Peekskill, New York. During the next few months there was little activity, except for occasional expeditions toward the British lines at King's Bridge, which connected the northern tip of Manhattan Island with the mainland. But Captain Parsons had the misfortune to be captured near King's Bridge on the 2nd of July.

Presumably because the prisons in New York were already overflowing with Americans, he was put aboard a prison ship anchored in Wallabout Bay, just off shore from what is now the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The British used a number of old hulks in this bay as prisons during the course of the war; and it has not been possible to determine the name of the one to which he was confined. Conditions aboard all of them were notoriously bad. Overcrowding, poor food, a complete lack of sanitation, and sadistic guards caused the death of untold hundreds of prisoners. David Parsons, however, somehow managed to stay alive.

In November 1777 the Second Regiment was ordered to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania, and on December 8th engaged in the sharp action at Red Bank, where it lost a number of officers and men. It

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Principal sources for the account of Capt. Parsons' service which follows are: MS military records in the National Archives; Henry P. Johnston, ed., The Record of Connecticut Men in the Military and Naval Service during the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783 (Hartford, 1889); a pamphlet entitled Official Souvenir, Dedication of the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument, November 14, 1908.

wintered at Valley Forge, and was present at the Battle of Monmouth, July 28, 1778. From there it marched north to White Plains. Though Captain Parsons was in prison while these events were taking place, his name was kept on the regimental records.

The precise date when he was released from the prison ship is not known. On August 22, 1778, more than thirteen months after his capture, his name was included in a list of officer prisoners on parole on Long Island. From there he evidently made his way to White Plains. A muster roll of his company notes that he "returned from Captivity" September 24, 1778, but another roll gives the date as October 3rd.

The army which he rejoined at White Plains was the largest force of regular troops that General Washington was ever able to assemble in a single encampment. Except for New Jersey, every state from New Hampshire to North Carolina was represented. David Parsons did not stay there long, however, as he was granted a 30 day furlough on October 4th by Brigadier General Jedidiah Huntington.

By the time he returned from leave, the encampment had been broken up and the Second Regiment and other regiments of the Connecticut Line were on the way to winter quarters near Redding. On December 30, 1778, "the men of Gen. Huntington's Brigade assembled under arms, determined to march to Hartford and demand of the Legislature redress of grievances. Gen. Israel Putnam immediately rode down to their quarters and demanded by whose orders they were paraded. They replied that they had been suffering from want of blankets and clothes, that their pay was nothing, and that all engagements with them should be made good. Putnam addressed them kindly and firmly and they dispersed to their huts, remaining quiet through the season."¹

Before the next campaign opened, David Parsons was granted another 30 day furlough by General Huntington, starting March 20, 1779. In May the Second Regiment and the rest of the Connecticut troops were ordered into the field, and presently encamped in the Highlands along the Hudson opposite West Point. Here they were placed under the command of Major General Heath of Massachusetts. There was a flurry of excitement early in July when Tryon invaded Connecticut, attacking New Haven and burning and pillaging the towns of Fairfield, Norwalk, and Greenwich. The defense of these places had been left to the militia. But as soon as Washington heard of this incursion, he immediately ordered the Connecticut regiments to march toward the coast with all possible speed and assist in repelling the enemy should they continue their ravages. The regiments marched as directed, but their advance guard had only a brief skirmish with the enemy near Norwalk before Tryon sailed away. Returning to their position along the Hudson, the men spent the rest of the summer building earthworks and engaging in daily drills. A muster roll for August 1779, prepared at Camp Nelsons Point, refers to Captain Parsons as "superintending fortifications."

Wing orders for October 22, 1779 read as follows:

It is with particular satisfaction the Major General Heath Beheld the Regularity & soldierlike behaviour of the Troops of the Connecticut Line at Exercise yesterday & he has the pleasure to acquaint them that the Baron Steuben the Inspector Genl. publicly acknowledged that they have made as great proficiency in performing the Exercise and manœuvres as any Troops without exception in the Army. - A few things only Remain to be Learnt & practiced to make them finished Soldiers, & the Mag^t Genl. flatters himself that by the attention of the officers and ready obedience of the Soldiers these will soon be acquired.¹

Late in October the British destroyed and abandoned their posts at Stony Point and Verplanck's Point. As a result the Connecticut Line was ordered to move farther down the river to King's Ferry. About a month afterwards, they marched to winter quarters near Morristown, New Jersey, where Washington had decided to station the bulk of his army. As David Parsons was granted a 40 day furlough just as the march was getting underway, presumably he did not go ^{to} New Jersey until after the first of the year.

The winter of 1779-1780 was the most severe of the war. Cold, hunger, and lack of proper clothing caused great suffering among the troops. Beginning in January 1780 when he was "on command" at "Elizabeth Town," Captain Parsons was apparently continuously on duty at the "lines" or outposts in the vicinity of Elizabeth and Newark.

In the spring of 1780, the terms of many of the "three years men" who had enlisted in 1777 began to expire. Replacements were urgently needed. To meet this situation, Captain Parsons and all other captains and subalterns who could possibly be spared were instructed "to repair to Connecticut on the Recruiting service." He was thus engaged from April through June. By the time he was able to return to the army, his regiment had moved north and was encamped near Robinson's Farm across the Hudson from West Point. In August Washington made a demonstration in force down the river in the direction of New York in order to divert Sir Henry Clinton from moving against the French at Newport. Clinton advanced no further than Huntington Bay, Long Island; and Captain Parsons and his men were soon back at their camp in the Highlands. He and his company spent the winter of 1780-1781 in huts near Robinson's Farm, in an encampment which the soldiers dubbed "Connecticut Village."²

1

Johnston, 133.

2

For maps of the Hudson River and the vicinity of West Point showing places mentioned see Justin Winsor, Narrative and Critical History of America (Boston, 1888), VI, 455, 462.

On January 1, 1781 a major reorganization of the Continental Army took place, having as its objective a reduction in the number of regiments without decreasing the number of troops in the field. As a result the old Connecticut Second and Ninth Regiments were combined to form a new Third Regiment, to which Captain Parsons was immediately assigned.

From this time until the fall of 1781, most of the Connecticut troops, including the new Third Regiment, were stationed in the Highlands along the Hudson, with little to do except to guard against British raiding parties sent out from New York. The men watched with great interest the movements of General Washington southward toward Virginia, and held a military jubilee upon receiving the news that Yorktown had surrendered on the 19th of October. Just under a month later, on November 15, 1781, David Parsons "retired" from the army.

On July 28, 1783, John Pierce, Esq., Paymaster General and Commissioner of Army Accounts for the United States issued to Captain David Parsons of the Connecticut Continental Line certificates to the amount of \$2400, representing five years full pay as a Captain of Infantry. These were issued under the resolves of the Continental Congress of March 22, 1783. Though certificates of this character were funded as early as 1790 or 1791 and subsequently paid, neither Captain Parsons nor his heirs ever collected.

There is a record in the National Archives of a Land Warrant No. 667 for 300 acres of bounty land being issued to Captain David Parsons, November 4, 1795, for service in the Connecticut Line, Revolutionary War. Nothing more is known of this. All related papers were probably destroyed when the British burned the War Office in Washington in 1814.

David Parsons married, first, April 23, 1761, Mary Pease, who died November 24, 1783 at Freetown, Massachusetts, in her 49th year, and was interred in the Evans burying ground there. He married, second, April 29, 1784, Esther Hurlburt (Hulburt, or Hulburd) (SEE HULBURD).

Of Captain Parsons in his later years, his grandson Dr. William Terry wrote: "He was an invalid ever after the war, suffering much from 'Dropsy' and 'difficult breathing.' I suppose he had heart disease." He died in Enfield May 22, 1803, at the age of 71. A daughter by his second wife,

Mary Pease Parsons, born in Enfield May 2, 1787, married, October 10, 1816, Daniel Terry. She died October 31, 1864 in Sutton, Massachusetts. (See Part I, page 4)

PEASE

Robert Pease and his wife Margaret, lived at Great Baddow, near Chelmsford, in Essex. Among their children was,

Robert Pease, who was born at Great Baddow, about 1607. In 1634 he embarked at Ipswich on the ship "Francis" bound for New England, accompanied by his brother John and his eldest son Robert, then three years old. His wife, his mother Margaret, and other members of his family apparently came over in a later ship. Robert landed at Boston, but settled in Salem, where he lived up till the time of his death in 1644. He married Catharine _____, who was born in England in 1606. Their son,

John Pease was probably born in England and came to Massachusetts when a boy. The first notice of him occurs in the court records of Salem in connection with the settlement of his father's estate, August 27, 1644. He was the favorite of his grandmother, Margaret Pease, as is shown by her will, which was brought into court soon after action was taken in settlement of his father's estate, and may have been adopted by her before his father's death. He settled in that part of Salem which was called "Northfields" but is now within the city limits. He joined the First Church at Salem, July 4, 1667, was made a freeman by the General Court April 29, 1668, and took the oath before the County Court, June 30 of the same year. He served for a time as constable, and was chosen as a deputy from Salem to the General Court.

On Sacrament Day, October 6, 1681, John Pease and his wife were granted a letter of recommendation to the church at Springfield, Massachusetts. About this time, his family, those of his two eldest sons, and numerous neighbors moved to Fresh Water Brook, then part of Springfield, but later to be incorporated in Enfield, Connecticut, where he and his sons had had landed granted to them July 23, 1680. In November, 1682, he sold his house, barn, and outbuildings and certain parcels of land in Salem, acknowledging the deed before a Salem justice of the peace, calling himself "late of Salem, now of Enfield". He was an active church member in Enfield and "stood foremost in assisting to maintain the worship of God on the Sabbath there".

He married, first, Mary Goodell, who died January 5, 1668/69, and, second, October (or December) 8, 1669, Ann Cummings. (See GOODELL and CUMMINGS). In the early summer of 1689, while he was making preparations for building, some illness evidently suddenly struck the family, to which his wife, then he, and finally a daughter all succumbed within a few days of each other. He died on the 8th of July.

1

Austin Spencer Pease, The Early History of the Pease Families in America (Springfield, Mass., 1869), 8-15, 17-18; Rev. David Pease and Austin S. Pease, A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of John Pease, Sen. (Springfield, 1869), 1-6, 8-9; Topsfield Historical Society, Isaac Cummings, of Topsfield, Mass., and Some of His Descendants (Topsfield, 1899), 6; Ms. Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark (for name of wife of Robert Pease (c.1607-1644) and her birth year; A.S. Pease (*supra*) calls her "Marie"); Artemas C. Harmon, The Harmon Genealogy (Washington, 1920), 160.

1. Captain John Pease, Jr., a son of John and Mary (Goodell) Pease, born March 30, 1654, is known as the "Father of Enfield". He and his brother Robert are said to have come to Enfield in 1679, a year or two in advance of their families, and lived during the first winter in an excavation in the side of a hill about 40 rods from where the earliest meeting house was built. In 1685 the brothers were granted extra land because they had been the "first cummers". John was Captain of the first militia company organized in the town, and one of the first Selectmen. He died in 1734. He married, January 30, 1677, Margaret Adams (See ADAMS). Their daughter,

Margaret Pease, the first child born in Enfield (January 24, 1683), married, January 6, 1709, at Enfield, Josiah Colton (See COLTON). She died in 1775.

2. James Pease, son of John and Ann (Cummings) Pease, and half-brother of Captain John Pease, Jr. (above), was born at Salem October 23, 1670, and settled in Enfield. Among the property which fell to him after his father's death was a lot on which his father had performed labor valued at £2. In March 1690 when assisting his brothers in the division of the estate, he bound himself to be satisfied with certain tracts of land as his share after deducting "the labor on my lot at £2." He died at Enfield, December 19, 1748. On October 17, 1695, he married Hannah Harmon (See HARMON). A daughter,

Mary Pease, who was born in Enfield in 1705, married, May 7, 1730, Jacob Terry (q.v.). She died August 15, 1775, and was buried in the Enfield Street Cemetery.

PEPPER

Robert Peppit (or Pepper) and Elizabeth Leake, both of the Parish of Saint Mary, Aldermay, London, were married June 8, 1615. Peppit was a merchant tailor, dwelling in Turnbase Lane. His wife survived him, dying June 24, 1642. A daughter,

Ailles (Alice) Pepper, was christened March 25, 1623 in the Parish of Saint Mary Aldemary. She is said to have been the Alice who married Joseph Clark about 1641. Joseph's wife died in Medfield, Massachusetts March 17, 1710. (See CLARK)

1

Augustus Peck Clark, Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (Cambridge, Mass., 1896)

PIDGE

Thomas Pidge, "a godly, Christian man," brought with him from England his wife Mary _____ and seven children. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a freeman May 14, 1634. He was buried December 30, 1643. His widow married, second, August 13, 1645, Michael Metcalf. A daughter,

Martha Pidge, baptized March 12, 1643, married, at Dedham, in 1659, Benjamin Bullard. She died January 4, 1676/77. (See BULLARD).

Charles Henry Pope, The Pioneers of Massachusetts (Boston, 1900), 360; James B. Savage, A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England (Boston, 1861), III, 435.

Also an ancestor of Mary Ermine Sanders, wife of Harold Terry Clark.

PRESCOTT

James Prescott was one of the gentlemen of Lancashire who were required by an order of Queen Elizabeth, dated August 1564, to keep in readiness horsemen and armor. He married Elizabeth Standish, daughter of Roger Standish, Esq., of Standish, Lancashire. His second son,

Roger Prescott, of Shevington, in the parish of Standish, died not earlier than 1594, as his will is dated September 26 of that year, and was buried in the church at Standish, Lancashire. He married, first, in 1563, Elizabeth _____, and, second, Ellen Shaw, of Standish, August 20, 1568. A son by his second wife

Ralph Prescott, of Shevington, baptized in 1571/72, married Ellen _____. His will was proved January 24, 1609. His second son,

John Prescott was baptized in Shevington in 1604/05. He sold his lands in Shevington, and moved to Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, in Yorkshire, where he resided for some years. In 1629 he married Mary Platts. Sources disagree, however, as to the precise date and the place where the marriage was performed; one says April 11 in Halifax Parish, and another January 21 in Wygan, Lancashire. After a time he was compelled to leave England to avoid persecution on account of his religious convictions, and took ship for Barbadoes, where he landed in 1638. Though he acquired property on the island, in 1640 he decided to emigrate to New England and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. Three years after his arrival, he joined with Thomas King and several other men in the purchase of a tract of land for a township, ten miles long and eight miles wide, from Sholan, the chief of the Nashaway Indians. To this deal Sholan was more than favorable, as the Nashaways and other New England tribes were in mortal fear of the warlike Mohawks, and he was very anxious to secure the protection of the white man. Of this tract John Prescott became the first settler. A few years later, when the inhabitants of the new township petitioned for an act of incorporation, a request was made that the name Prescott be given to it. But as the General Court objected on the grounds that it appeared too much like man-worship, it was finally called Lancaster by way of compromise, this being the name of Mr. Prescott's native county.

He was "a man of strict integrity and of great energy and perseverance," who at a very early day became a leading spirit in the community. He took the oath of fidelity in 1652 and was admitted as a freeman in 1669. In November 1653 he received a grant of land of the inhabitants on condition that he would build a corn-mill. He built the mill in season to commence grinding on May 23 next, with a stone brought from England. The erection of a sawmill soon followed.

John Prescott "brought with him from England a coat of mail, armor and habiliments complete, with which he would clothe himself whenever he had difficulties with the Indians. He was a very strong, athletic man of a stern countenance, and it is said that upon such occasions he presented

a very fierce and frightful appearance. The Indians at one time having stolen his horse, he put on his armor and pursued them. They were surprised that he should venture to pursue them alone, and a chief approached him with uplifted tomahawk. Mr. Prescott told him to strike, which he did, and finding that the blow made no impression on his cap, was greatly astonished, and asked Mr. Prescott to let him put it on and then to strike him on his head, as he had done on Mr. Prescott's head. The stroke settled it to the ears of the Indian, but being too small for him, the skin on both sides of his head was taken off. The Indians gave him his horse, supposing him to be a supernatural being.

"The Indians set fire to his barn on one occasion, but he put on his armor, rushed out, and drove them off, and let out his horses and cattle from the burning stable. At another time they set fire to his saw/mill, but, armed cap-a-pie, he drove them off as before, and extinguished the fire. 'They attacked his house. He had several muskets, but no one in the house, save his wife, to assist him. She loaded the guns and he discharged them with fatal effect. The contest continued for nearly half an hour, Mr. Prescott all the while giving orders as if to soldiers, so loud that the Indians could hear him. At length they withdrew, carrying off several of their dead and wounded.' " 1

He died at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1683. A son.

Captain Jonathan Prescott, born about 1643, a farmer, lived in Lancaster until 1675 when he moved to Concord, where he had a house which was fortified as a garrison. A man of energy and influence, highly respected by his fellows, he took a prominent part in the affairs of Concord, representing the town in the General Assembly for nine years, and serving as captain of the militia. He died December 5, 1721. He was married four times: first, August 3, 1670, to Dorothy _____; second, December 23, 1675, to Elizabeth Hoare (See HOARE); third, December 18, 1689, to Rebecca (Wheeler) Bulkeley, the widow of Peter Bulkeley, Jr.; and, fourth, August 18, 1718, to Ruth Brown. A daughter by his second wife.

Dorothy Prescott, born March 31, 1681, at Concord, Massachusetts, married, July 14, 1702, Captain Edward Bulkeley, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. She died at Wethersfield in 1748. (See BULKELEY)

1

Titcomb, 134-135.

RICHARDSON

John Richardson was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and received a grant of one acre in the Beaver Brook Flowlands, within what is now the neighboring town of Waltham, in 1636/37. After that date he disappears from the Watertown records, but he has been tentatively identified with a man of the same name who signed a title deed in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1642, and apparently subsequently moved to Wells, Maine. This sequence of moves suggests that John Richardson was a follower of the Rev. John Wheelwright, brother-in-law of Anne Hutchinson, who was banished from Massachusetts because of his religious views in 1637, settled at Exeter with a number of his friends in 1638, and then in Wells a few years later.

John Richardson, of Wells, believed to be a son of the foregoing, signed a petition against Thomas Gorges in 1666. He received a grant of land in Wells June 20, 1673 and was evidently still residing there in July 1676. Shortly afterwards, however, he moved to Medfield, Massachusetts, possibly because of the danger of Indian raids against the exposed Maine frontier, and is credited with a month's service in the Medfield garrisons in September 1676. In 1678 he had a grant from the town of land on the west side of the Charles River. On May 1, 1679 he was married to Rebecca Clark, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Ralph Wheelock (See CLARK and WHEELLOCK). In Wells he had been a boatbuilder; but in Medfield he followed the trade of cordwainer and cultivated a small farm. He and his wife were members of the church in Medfield, April 21, 1697, when Mr. Joseph Baxter was ordained pastor. He died in Medfield May 29, 1697. The inventory of his estate, dated February 22, 1699/1700, included a homestead of 26 acres, with orchard and buildings, valued at £30, eight acres of meadow near Boggastow Brook, and ten acres of upland and swamp near Bear Hill. John and Rebecca had seven children. The eldest,

John Richardson, was born in Medfield, in the part which is now Medway, August 25, 1679. On November 8, 1699 he married Esther Breck (See BRECK). Like his father, he was a cordwainer, but was also a carpenter or "housewright". Later in life he became a farmer. He died in Medfield May 19, 1759. The second of his twelve children, and eldest son,

John Richardson was born in Medfield October 22, 1701, and lived in a section of Wrentham, Massachusetts, that was later incorporated as Franklin. A housewright by trade, he was "an exceedingly active and capable man of business", who bought and sold considerable property. Both he and his wife, Jemima Gay, whom he married May 5, 1730, were church members at an early age (See GAY). He died in Franklin (or what afterwards became Franklin) November 5, 1767. Among his seven children was,

John Adams Vinton, The Richardson Memorial (Portland, Me., 1876), 713-721, 722-724, 732-733, 745-746; Sibil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, Walter Goodwin Davis, Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire (Portland, 1928-39), 585; William S. Tilden, ed., History of the Town of Medfield, Mass. (Boston, 1887), 469; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston, 1905), XIII, 246.

John Richardson, born in the present town of Franklin, June 19, 1735, Old Style (June 30, New Style). He married, Nov. 23, 1757, Abigail Haven (See HAVEN). While a young man he lived for some time in Framingham, Massachusetts, working at his trade of house carpenter. After his father's death, he purchased his father's homestead of 85 acres from his two brothers, April 6, 1771, for 200 pounds.¹

According to the surviving Massachusetts records, he saw service during the Revolution on at least three occasions: first, for one day as a private in Capt. Elijah Pond's Company, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; second, for 23 days, commencing December 8, 1776, as sergeant in Capt. Ebenezer Pond's Company, Maj. Metcalf's Regiment, which marched from Wrentham to Providence and Warwick, Rhode Island; and third, in Capt. Asa Fairbank's Company, Col. Benjamin Hawes' Regiment, for 1 month and 2 days, from September 30, 1777 to October 31, 1777, "at Rhode Island."

"During nearly thirty years John Richardson was the nearest neighbor of his brother Elisha. They lived less than a third of a mile apart, in the present town of Franklin. These brothers were strongly attached to each other and lived in great harmony, having farming implements and other things in common. John, in particular, was a man of great amiableness and gentleness of character. After the death of Elisha, he was exceedingly kind to the widow and children."²

He died May 4, 1809. The eldest of his five children,

Jerusha Richardson, born February 16, 1759, in Franklin, married, August 29, 1776, William Slocumb. She died at Sutton, Massachusetts, May 30, 1830. (See SLOCUMB)

1

An engraving of his four-square two-story house with big central chimney will be found facing page 274 in Mortimer Blake, A History of the Town of Franklin, Mass. (Franklin, 1879).

2

Vinton, Richardson Memorial. 733.

SHEFFIELD

William Sheffield and his wife Mary _____ were residents of Braintree, Massachusetts in 1660, and among the first settlers of West Sherborn² in 1673. When King Philip's War broke out, he is said to have moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Afterwards he returned to Sherborn, Massachusetts, where land was assigned to him 27 (11) 1682. On November 22, 1688 he petitioned the inhabitants of Sherborn to confirm his title to some 600 acres which he and his brother Edmund Sheffield had purchased in 1672 from a man who had died immediately after the sale, before making out a deed. "I am like a man having myself half in the mire, and want to be holpen," he wrote. Apparently he obtained his deed, by an order of the Court. In 1686 he was rated the third highest in Sherborn. He died December 6, 1700. The eldest of his eleven children,

William Sheffield, married Hannah Bullard May 30, 1692 (See BULLARD); He had a farm of 280 acres in the western part of Holliston, Massachusetts, later known as "the John Cleflin, Sen. place". In 1709 he served as Selectman. He died intestate August 23, 1732. Among his six children was,

Rachel Sheffield, born October 12, 1702, who married Edmund Morse, May 4, 1722, and moved to Mendon, Massachusetts (See MORSE). She died _____.

1

Rev. Abner Morse, A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants and History of the Towns of Sherborn and Holliston (Boston, 1856), 240; Adin Ballou, History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1882), 910,

2

Now Holliston, Massachusetts.

SLOCOMB

Note: All the information on the Slocumb Family collected by Horatio Slocumb and his daughter Maria Roxana (Slocumb) Terry was turned over by the latter to Charles Elihu Slocum who used it in the preparation of his Short History, published in 1882, which is cited at the bottom of the page. As this book and its sequel published in 1908 are readily accessible in genealogical libraries, the present account has been limited to our immediate branch of the family. However, it does include material not found in either of C.E. Slocum's volumes.

2

Captain Simon Slocumba was a coasting mariner. His sloop "Success" arrived in Boston Harbor July 7, 1716, from a voyage to Maryland. The sloop "Sea Flower", of about sixty tons register and carrying four guns, a transport in the service of Great Britain north-eastward from Boston, was under the command of Captain Simon Slocum, master and pilot, in 1723, 1724, 1725, and perhaps for a longer period. He was married, first, August 28, 1701, in Boston, by Mr. Benjamin Coleman, to Abigail "Wheetly", who was born June 9, 1677, and died in 1707, and, second, November 11, 1708, also in Boston, by Mr. Benjamin Wadsworth, to Eliza Casheer. He died _____. He had two children by his first wife, and six by his second. The youngest,

John Slocumb, born October 28, 1722, married, December 18, 1747, Experience Healy, of Rahoboth, Massachusetts (See HEALY). Their marriage is recorded in Wrentham Township, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, but they resided in the part which was organized as Franklin Township some years later. John and his wife were admitted to the Wrentham church in 1754. He was a weaver. In his old age, after the death of his wife, he went to live with his son George in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and died there October 2, 1817. The second of his ten children,

William Slocumb, born in Wrentham April 15, 1750, married there, August 29, 1776, Jerusha Richardson (See RICHARDSON). He was a soldier in the Revolution. Though his military experiences were not very dramatic, his descendants are unusually fortunate to have a full statement of his services which he himself signed. His declaration, made July 8, 1835, when he was 85 years old, in support of a claim for a pension, reads as follows:

[William Slocumb, being duly sworn, declares] that previous to the commencement of hostilities in the American Revolution, and early in the year 1775, he belonged to a body of "Minute Men", so called, who held themselves in readiness to take up arms, for the defence of the country, upon the shortest notice - that immediately after information of the affair with the British troops at Lexington, on the

1

Charles Elihu Slocum, A Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America (Syracuse, 1882), 502, 503-504, 522-524, 538-542, and History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America (Defiance, O., 1908), 452-453, 473-477; Notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

2

Also spelled Slocum, Slocome, Slocom, and Slocum.

morning of the 19th April, 1775, this company of "minute men" marched from Wrentham, the town of his residence nearly 30 miles from Boston, under the command of Capt. John Boyd of said Wrentham - that in course of a few days, he, the Applicant, joined said company at Roxbury, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, where he served, voluntarily, as a private, during the period commonly designated, in the circle of his acquaintances, as "the first eight months' service," excepting some intervals, when one Eli Richardson served as his substitute - that this company during this period of eight months, was commanded by said Capt. Boyd, one of whose platoon officers was Lieut Ebenezer Dean of said Wrentham, and in the Regiment commanded, according to the best of his recollection, by Col. Greaton - and was stationed at Roxbury, above mentioned - and at the expiration of this time, he, the Applicant, was verbally discharged - that he cannot, at this time, recollect many officers of the army, but he distinctly remembers General Putnam - Gen. Washington, after his arrival in camp, perhaps in July, commanded the army. his headquarters, he believes, was in Cambridge. Among the field officers of the army he recollects Col. Sproat, and believes that he was at Roxbury. He well recollects the battle on Bunker's Hill, was not in the action, but in full hearing. - After this he believes there was not much close fighting between the British and American armies in this quarter, during the period of his eight months' service. His employment was mainly, on guard and building fortifications. He well remembers another circumstance, very pleasing to the army . . . the arrival of a very valuable supply of military stores from Salem or vicinity, taken, as was then said, from the British, by the American Captain Manly.

Soon after his return from the eight months' service, he engaged as a volunteer, and as a private, for two months, and marched again to Roxbury, he believes early in January, 1776, with the militia, or State troops, in a company commanded by Capt. James Metcalf of Wrentham, whose Subalterns were Lieuts Lewis Whiting and Hezekiah Ware, both of the same town, and in a Regiment commanded by Col. Read. His employment, during this service, was very similar to that of his preceeding eight months tour - on guard, and building fortifications, and was under the command, he believes, of the same general officers. After the expiration of his term of two months, he was verbally dismissed, and returned to Wrentham.

He entered the service again, he believes, late in the year 1778, in the State troops, as a private, and in a company commanded by Capt. John Metcalf of that part of Wrentham which is now Franklin, and marched into the State of Rhode Island, and was stationed in the town of Warwick, on the west side of the River below Providence, and about 26 miles from his residence in Franklin. Employed, during this service in guarding against the British army which lay at

Newport on Rhode Island. He recollects General Sullivan, and he believes Col. Sproat among the officers of the army, or on command, during this service. He voluntarily engaged in this service, for two months, on the offer of a bounty to all who enlisted, and at the expiration of his term of two months, was, as before, verbally dismissed.¹

A second declaration, which he signed May 5, 1836, gives some additional information:

[After 1778] he cultivated a farm in his native town, which it was very difficult for him to leave. But it is a fact, that he was repeatedly called upon to enter the service as a "militia man" - was detached for that purpose - and was released only upon the payment of heavy fines, a method of commutation for personal service very common in Massachusetts at that period.¹

During his initial tour of duty in 1775, William Slocumb wrote a letter to his wife-to-be, Jerusha Richardson, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

My Friend,

I take this oppertunaty to rite a few Lines to you to Let you know that I am wal as I hope these Lines will find you. I am Stashned in Roxbury In Cornel Redes Redgamant, not far from the meeting house and the company is wal, acSept peter darling. he is some porily bot not bad. We dine in a very good house. I hant much news to Rite only we hear that Spain is proclaimed wor With England, iarland and Scotland, bot no Sartenty. I shoud be glad to hear from you. the liveing from a destent I wodent forgit my Love to you. I dont know when I shall com home bot I expect to Com home before my time is oute, bot not Sartin. I hant time to Rite much So I must desist

Subscribing myself your aver Respected friend,

BILLA SLOCUMB

Roxbury Campe. 15, 1775.

I shod be glad of a line or tue from you.

To Mis Jerusha Richardson in Wrentham

1

Original filed with William Slocumb's pension records in National Archives, Washington, D.C. Massachusetts records credit him with another brief period of service which he does not mention: 3 days as a private in Capt. Ebenezer Pond's company, Maj. Metcalf's regiment, which marched from Wrentham to Providence and Warwick, R.I., on the alarm of Dec. 8, 1776. - Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston, 1906), XIV, 301.

The present location of the original letter is not known.

William Slocumb "commenced life poor but by industry and economy he accumulated property amounting to about \$11,000. Continental paper-money, which he invested in 'fashionable silk pocket-handkerchiefs' as a speculation. This adventure proved unfortunate, as he could dispose of his purchase for only \$47.25 which then included all of his pecuniary estate. With a feeble wife and several small children depending on him for their support he began work anew and succeeded in securing a competence for his old age."

"He was an industrious and thrifty farmer, was possessed of great powers of endurance, a social disposition, keen powers of observation, a remarkable good memory, and a kind and generous nature. Nothing delighted him more in later life than to gather his grand-children about his open fire on a long winter-evening and recount to their willing ears the story of his early experiences, and incidents of the Revolution."¹

In 1734 he moved from Franklin to Sutton, Massachusetts, where he died January 11, 1842. The ninth of his eleven children,

Horatio Slocumb, was born in Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, October 12, 1795. On November 14, 1820 he married Roxellana Wheelock, of Grafton, Massachusetts. They settled on his father's farm in Sutton. He was "a painter, and gave much attention to fruit and flowers." In 1855 he was a member of the School Committee, a post also held for some years by his son-in-law Dr. William Terry. He died at Sutton June 10, 1870.²

Children of Horatio and Roxellana (Wheelock) Slocumb:

1. Lucretia Wheelock Slocumb, born November 19, 1821 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died September 19, 1864 in Faribault, Minnesota; married December 8, 1843 Sylvester F. Morse. Six children. Mr. Morse married, second, September 21, 1866, Mary Terry, sister of Dr. William Terry of Ansonia.
2. Erastus Horatio Slocumb, born February 8, 1823 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died May 22, 1894 in Millbury, Massachusetts; married May 10, 1854 Sarah Adeline Stowe. Six children.
3. Maria Roxana³ Slocumb, born October 25, 1824 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died December 17, 1901 in Ansonia, Connecticut; married May 10, 1848 Dr. William Terry (a.v.).

1

C. E. Slocum, Short History, 504.

2

Rev. William A. Benedict and Rev. Hiram A. Tracy, History of the Town of Sutton, Massachusetts (Worcester, 1878), 385, 729, 809.

Her father spelled her middle name with one "n" in his family record. Dr. Terry, however, spells it "Roxanna."

4. Clarissa Lorraine Slocomb, born November 30, 1827 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died January 13, 1901 in Faribault, Minnesota; married November 8, 1853 John B. Wheeler. Three children.
5. William Henry Slocomb, born August 22, 1829 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died February 9, 1901; married November 19, 1861 Lucy Provost of Philadelphia. Member of the Pennsylvania Militia called out to protect the borders at the time of the Battle of Antietam.
6. Jerusha Richardson Slocomb, born November 13, 1831 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died May 15, 1872; married August 29, 1859 the Rev. Alvah L. Frisbie, graduate of Amherst College, 1857, and Andover Theological Seminary, Chaplain of 20th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry 1863-1864. Five children, including
 - (1) Lillian Hope Frisbie, born November 22, 1860 in Ansonia, Connecticut; died _____; married September 1, 1887, in Des Moines, Iowa, George M. Whicher, graduate of Grinnell College, Professor of Greek and Latin at New York City Normal College. Son: George Frisbie Whicher, born November, 1889 in Lawrenceville, New Jersey; graduate of Amherst College, Professor at Amherst, authority on Emily Dickinson.
7. Silas Austin Slocomb, born June 10, 1834 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died June 19, 1904 in Kingston, Idaho; married January 4, 1865 Ruth Ann Orcutt. Enlisted in 15th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861, and served till the end of Civil War. With one companion reconnoitered the Confederate position before the Battle of Ball's Bluff, and in the battle barely escaped by swimming the river. Participated in the Peninsular Campaign, was wounded at Antietam, and at Fredericksburg was under fire for about twenty-four hours, most of the time prone on the ground between the opposing armies. Five children.
8. Albert Haven Slocomb, born December 16, 1836 in Sutton, Massachusetts; died _____; married December 6, 1870 Lilly Estelle Taylor of Fayetteville, North Carolina. She was born April 22, 1854, and died, at Fayetteville, February 3, 1920. He attended Marietta College in Ohio for two years and was graduated from Amherst in 1857. Employed as tutor at Richmond College, Virginia from September 1858 to July 1860. In Europe from August 1860 to fall of 1862. Studied philology at University of Gottingen and spent some months in Athens. After several years in Kentucky, first as civilian paymaster at Camp Nelson, and then as broker dealing in government claims, moved to Fayetteville in winter of 1866. Became cotton and naval stores merchant. Ten children

including,

- (i) Lillian Taylor Slocomb, born July 19, 1880 in Fayetteville, North Carolina; married March 1, 1923, as his second wife, Franklin Silas Terry (q.v.)
- (ii) Mary Hinsdale Slocomb, born March 4, 1887; married McMillan. Children: Ben, born February 7, 1908; Mary, born March 9, 1909; Neil, born December 21, 1910; Dan, born March 27, 1912; Lillian born July 21, 1913; Albert, born March 17, 1915.

SPRAGUE

Tristram Sprague, a fuller, of Fordington St. George, Dorset, married Elizabeth Colt of the adjoining parish of Puddletown, June 26, 1575. A son,

Edward Sprague, born about 1676, lived in Upway, Dorset, a small village which lies at the foot of Ridgway Hill near the source of the River Wey. Like his father, Edward was a fuller. His fulling mill, three stories high, was a landmark in Upway for more than two and a half centuries. He died at Upway about June 6, 1614. His widow Christian married, second, John Corbin.

Lt. Ralph Sprague, the second of Edward's six children, was probably born in Upway about 1599. He married Joanna Warren in the parish of Fordington St. George August 15, 1623.² Ralph, his wife, their sons John and Jonathan, and his brothers Richard and William Sprague came to New England in 1629, probably aboard the "Lion's Whelp", which arrived at Naumkeag (Salem) on the 29th of June. The three Sprague brothers and several other persons were commissioned by Governor Endicott to settle at Mishawam (Charlestown). Ralph was admitted as a freeman May 18, 1631, and the same day was appointed constable. He served as Deputy from Charlestown to the General Court nine times between 1635 and 1645, and was Lieutenant of the Charlestown Company from 1637 to 1643 inclusive. When the First Church of Boston was organized in Charlestown, August 27, 1630, Ralph, his wife Joanna, and Richard Sprague were among those who joined immediately. A majority of the members soon moved to Shawmut (i.e. Boston), carrying their church organization with them. The Spragues, however, did not move, and presently transferred their membership to the First Church of Charlestown, which was formed November 2, 1632.

Ralph's house in Charlestown stood on "Crooked Lane", later called Bow Street, near what is now City Square. About 1648 he deeded his Charlestown property to his brother Richard in exchange for land in what was then known as "Mystic Side", to which he soon moved. In response to a petition of Lt. Ralph Sprague and nine other freemen "of Mistike Syde", the General Court incorporated the area as Malden, May 11, 1649. He died in Malden in November, 1650. The youngest of his six children,

Hasien Phineas Sprague, was baptized at Charlestown July 31, 1637 and died at Malden January 23, 1690/91. He married, first, December 11, 1661, Mary Carrington, who died December 7, 1667, and, second, at Malden, January 5, 1669/70, Sarah Hasey (See HASEY). In 1675 and 1676, during King Philip's War, he served successively in Major Simon Willard's Company, Lt. William Hasey's Company, and Capt. Thomas Wheeler's Company. He was appointed Ensign of the Malden Foot Company and confirmed by the General Court, July 11, 1689. In that same year he was admitted as a freeman, and chosen as Deputy from Malden to the General Court. The youngest of ten children by his second wife,

Abigail Sprague, born March 1, 1690/91, married, March 28, 1710, at Andover, Massachusetts, Daniel Lovett of Mendon. She died at Mendon April 13, 1718. (See LOVETT)

SUMNER

Roger Sumner married Jean Franklin in Bicester, Oxfordshire, November 2, 1601. He was buried in the Bicester churchyard December 4, 1608. His widow married, second, January 10, 1611, Marcus Brian.

William Sumner, only son of Roger, baptized at Bicester, January 27, 1604/05, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1636. He was made a freeman in 1637, and was admitted to the church in 1652. He was a Deputy to the General Court for twelve years, a Selectman for twenty-three years between 1637 and 1688, a Rater for five years, and a Commissioner "to try and issue small causes" for nine years from 1663 to 1671 inclusive. In 1645 he was appointed one of a committee for building a new meeting house, and in 1663 was chosen Clerk of the Training Band. In September 1675 he was on a jury for the trial of Indians at Boston. His will was proved March 24, 1691/92. He married, October 22, 1625, Mary West, who died June 7, 1676. A son,

George Sumner, born in England February 14, 1634, lived on Brush Hill in Milton, Massachusetts, and was Deacon of the church. Although he bought half a house lot in Mendon in 1682 and paid taxes there, it is doubtful that he ever became a resident. He died in Milton December 11, 1715. On November 7, 1662, he married Mary Baker, who survived him (See BAKER). Among their children were,

1. Ebenezer Sumner, born December 9, 1673, who married Abigail Lovett, January 18, 1705/06.

2. Joseph Sumner, born August 26, 1677, who married Sarah Lovett, Abigail's sister, about 1706 (See LOVETT). He and his brother succeeded to their father's rights in the common lands of Mendon township, probably by gift, and settled there at least as early as 1702. Both were evidently "enterprising, upright, and substantial citizens." Acting usually as partners, they acquired a considerable amount of real estate. It is said that after they were married to the Lovett sisters, both families probably lived together for some time in the same house. Joseph served as Selectman in 1730. He died March 6, 1735. A daughter,

Martha Sumner, born August 27, 1709, married Obadiah Wheelock October 26, 1733. She died _____. (See WHEELLOCK)

1

William B. Trask, "Genealogy of the Sumner Family," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, VIII(April, 1854), 128d, 128e, 128g, IX(October, 1855), 300; Adin Ballou, History of the Town of Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts (Boston, 1882), 1035-1037; John G. Metcalf, Annals of the Town of Mendon (Providence, 1880), 215.

1
TREAT

John Trott, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, Somerset, England, is mentioned in the Taunton Manor Rolls in 1458, 1463, 1473, and 1479. He was probably the father of

William Trott, who is recorded as living in Staplegrove in 1503, 1504, and 1510.

Richard Trott, probably a son of William, according to the Taunton Manor Rolls was in Staplegrove in 1510, at Poundisford, four miles south of Taunton in 1534, and at Otterford, which adjoins Poundisford, in 1527 and 1540. He died about 1571. He married Joanna _____, who may have been the Joanna Trott who was buried at Otterford, August 14, 1577. Their third son,

Robert Trott probably resided in the south part of Trendle, now Trull, a hamlet in the parish of Pitminster, two miles south of Taunton. He was buried in Pitminster February 16, 1599. He married Honora (or Honour) _____, who was buried at Pitminster September 17, 1627. Their sixth child

Richard Trott (or Treat) was baptized in Pitminster Church August 28, 1584. He emigrated to New England, probably in 1637 or 1638, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he took a prominent part in the affairs of the town and of the colony. As early as 1642 he is called "Mr." in the records. In 1644 he and a Mr. Wells were the committee from Wethersfield to receive money for maintaining scholars at the college in Cambridge, Massachusetts (i.e. Harvard); and he filled various local offices on a number of occasions. He was chosen Deputy in April, 1644 and then annually for fourteen years thereafter, and was elected assistant or magistrate eight times, from March 11, 1657/58 to 1665. With two of his sons-in-law, John Deming and Matthew Camfield, he was among the patentees named in the famous liberal charter granted to the Connecticut Colony by King Charles II, April 23, 1662. In 1663 and 1664 he was a member of Governor Winthrop's Council. He died in Wethersfield in 1669/70. On April 27, 1615, he married, at Pitminster, Alice Gaylard (See GAYLORD). They had ten children including,

1. Robert Treat, born about 1622, who became Governor of Connecticut.

2. Richard Treat, Jr., who was baptized at Pitminster January 9, 1622/23, inherited from his father the great "farm of Nayog", on the east bank of the Connecticut River, 310 rods wide along the river, and extending some three miles back into the wilderness, which was supposed to consist of about 900 acres. In contrast to his father and brother, he does not seem to have played much of a part in public affairs. We know little about him except that he was a freeman of Wethersfield and was chosen corporal of the trainband March 11, 1657/58. He died at

1

John Harvey Treat, The Treat Family (Salem, Mass., 1893), 1, 13-16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26-31, 35-37, 40-41, 48; "Robert Treat," Dictionary of American Biography, XVIII, 633-634.

Wethersfield about 1693. He married about 1661 Sarah Coleman (See COLEMAN). Their son,

Lieutenant Thomas Treat, born at Wethersfield December 12, 1668, was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Glastonbury, February 13, 1690. In 1691 he assisted in forming the first church in Glastonbury. In 1703, 1706, and 1712 he was a Deputy to the General Court. On March 9, 1710/11 at a meeting of the Governor and Council, it was "ordered that Lt. Thomas Treat of Glassenbury, be paid thirty shillings by the treasurer, for his extraordinary labour and science as interpreter, and in managing the Indians, who served in the expedition to Wood Creek." He was appointed Lieutenant of the trainband in May 1711. He died January 17, 1712/13, and was buried in the old burying ground on the green in Glastonbury. He married, July 5, 1693, Dorothy Bulkeley (See BULKLEY). They had seven children, among them

Isaac Treat, who was born in Glastonbury August 15, 1701, and died there August 29, 1763. He married, December 10, 1730, Rebecca Bulkeley (See BULKLEY). A daughter,

Lucy Treat, who was born at Glastonbury about 1743, married, November 18, 1766, Joseph Terry. She died at Enfield, Connecticut, November 28, 1831. (See TERRY)

VASSALL

John Vassall was one of the London business men who financed the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. He was of French extraction, supposedly the son of a John Vassall who had come to England from Rinart, near Caen, in Normandy, in order to escape the religious troubles in France. In his will Vassall describes himself as a "mariner". Evidently he was considered an authority on questions of navigation, as it was recommended that he be examined by the judge of the admiralty as to the "skill of the pilot" in a suit respecting the wreck of a vessel on the Goodwin sands in 1577. At the time of the Spanish Armada, he fitted out two ships at his own expense to join the English fleet. One was the "Samuel" (or "Solomon") of 140 tons, carrying 70 men, and the other the "Toby, Jr." of a like tonnage and with a crew of similar size. He is said to have been Captain successively of both of these vessels in the memorable engagement with the Spaniards.

He was prominent in the business world of London, and served as alderman for some years. From 1589 to 1602 he apparently resided at "Ratcliffe hamlet," in the parish of Stepney. About the latter year he seems to have moved to Cockseyhurst, Eastwood, Essex, where he had property. At Eastwood he became acquainted with Samuel Purchas, the famous editor, whose accounts of voyages and travels by Englishmen and others are now major sources for the history of exploration. In the 1617 edition of his Pilgrimage, Purchas refers to Vassall as "a friend and neighbour of mine."

It is tempting to imagine that this friendship with Purchas may have stimulated Vassall to take an interest in the New World and to become a member of the Virginia Company of London. He is listed in the company's second charter of May 23, 1609 as "John Vassall, gentleman." In the following year he subscribed £ 25 towards the support of the Jamestown colonists.

He was married three times: first, to Anne Howes (or Hewes), at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, September 25, 1569; second, to Anna Russell of Ratcliffe, also at St. Dunstan's, September 4, 1586; and, third, to Judith Borough, daughter of Stephen Borough of Stepney and widow of Thomas Scott, March 27, 1594. He died of the plague and was buried in St. Dunstan's, Stepney, September 13, 1625.

By his second wife, Anna, who died May 5, 1593, he had, besides other children, two sons.

1. Samuel Vassall, baptized in Stepney June 5, 1586, was probably the largest shipowner of his day, and one of the first wealthy Englishmen to openly oppose the authority of Charles I by refusing to pay the tax

The Dictionary of National Biography, LVIII, 155-58; New England Historical and Genealogical Register, XVII (January 1863), 56-58, LI (April 1897), 152, 280-281, 286; CIX (April 1955), 91-96; Henry Howland Crapo, Certain Comoverers (New Bedford, Mass., 1912), I, 61-68.

of tonnage and poundage. This bold move led to the seizure of his property and his being thrown into prison for eight years at the command of the Court of the Star Chamber. In 1641 the Long Parliament voted him over £ 10,000 damages, and resolved that he should be further recompensed for his personal suffering, but the money was never paid. Even so, when the Parliamentary party was in its greatest straits during the Civil War, he repeatedly loaned them sums of money, and in addition placed his ships at their disposal, among them one called "The Mayflower." He was an alderman of London, M.P. for London in the Short and the Long Parliaments, and a Royal Commissioner to establish peace with Scotland. Later when the Commonwealth was established, he headed a subscription list to carry on the war in Ireland with a contribution of £ 1,200. Though he never came to New England, he was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628 and was interested in the founding of Rhode Island, being associated in this enterprise with Oliver Cromwell, Sir Harry Vane, and other fellow members of Parliament. He visited Carolina in 1663, and probably died abroad in 1667.

2. William Vassall, baptized at Stepney August 27, 1592, was also among the original patentees of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1629 and was named as one of the Assistants to the Governor and Comptroller in the first charter which was granted by King Charles I in March 1629. He came to Boston with Governor Winthrop, presumably on the "Arabella," arriving in June 1630. Not being able to agree with his colleagues, he returned to England aboard the "Lyon" the following month. He came again, however, in June 1635 on the "Blossing" with his wife, age 42, and children, Judith 16, Frances 12, John 11, Ann 6, Margaret 2, and Mary 1. After a short stay in Roxbury, he moved to Scituate in Plymouth Colony. In 1635 a tract of two hundred acres on a neck of land by the North River was laid out to him by the Plymouth Court. His plantation was called "West Newland," and his house became known as "Belle House." In 1639 he established an oyster bed in the North River, near his home, with the permission of the court.

As he was among the wealthiest men in Plymouth Colony, it might be supposed that he would become a person of considerable influence. Unfortunately, his temperament proved an insurmountable handicap. "Though a public-spirited man, his usefulness was much restricted by his inability to agree with those around him."¹ As early as 1637, when Scituate was petitioning for more land, he had managed to quarrel with his neighbors to such an extent that the additional land was granted with the proviso that differences with Mr. Vassall be composed. Having joined the first church at Scituate in 1636, he "enjoyed peace therein" until 1642 when he entered into a controversy with the minister, Charles Chauncy (See CHAUNCY), anent the baptism of infants by immersion. This resulted in a disruption of the church, and Vassall withdrawing to form another church. In 1642 he served as Counsellor of War in the colonial government, and was active in military affairs for several years.

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Dict. of National Biography, LVIII, 156.

In 1646 he sailed for England in the "Supply" to make his grievances known, taking with him his wife and younger children. An account of some of the alleged grievances was presented in a pamphlet entitled New England's Jonas Cast up in London, published in 1647. Though the name of John Child is on the title page, it was probably the work of Vassall. It was answered in the same year by Edward Winslow, who happened to be in England at this time as agent for the United Colonies. In his pamphlet, New England's Salamander Discovered, Winslow called Vassall "a man never at rest, but when he was in the fire of contention."¹ The two men pleaded their case before the Earl of Warwick and Sir Henry Vane. Vassall was worsted in the controversy, and never returned to New England. Instead he went to Barbados in 1650, where he died in 1655, possessed of much property.

William Vassall married, in 1613, Anna King, daughter of George King, of Cold Norton, Essex. A daughter

Frances Vassall, who was born in England in 1623, married, at Marshfield, Massachusetts,² July 16, 1646, James Adams of Scituate. In 1672 the General Court of Massachusetts gave her 150 acres of land by way of compensation for her father's services. (See ADAMS)

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Quoted in Charles M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (New Haven, 1934), I, 492 note.

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Or in Scituate.

VORE

Richard Vore , born in England about 1600, and his wife Ann were members of the Rev. John Wareham's Church in Dorchester, Massachusetts. This suggests that they may have come to Dorchester with Mr. Wareham aboard the "Mary and John" in 1630. In any case, it is certain that they moved to Windsor, Connecticut, with Wareham and other members of his congregation, probably in October 1635. The first house which Richard built at Windsor was on the Island Road, but a flood in the spring of 1638/39 caused him to move to higher ground. His new homelot was located on the East side of the present Broad Street, where the Academy stood in 1893. He was listed as a freeman October 11, 1669. He died at Windsor August 22, 1683, and his wife died there December 7, 1683. A daughter,

Sarah Voro, born probably at Dorchester, married, October 6, 1653, Deacon Benjamin Parsons. She died January 1, 1676. (See PARSONS).

Buell Burdett Bassette, Our Bassett Family in America (New Britain, Conn., 1926), 581, 768-771; Henry R. Stiles, The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford, 1891-92), I, 167-168, II, 774.

Also spelled Vere, Voare, and Vose. It is Vere on his will.

WALKER

Thomas Walker was a resident of Boston in 1661, but subsequently moved to Sudbury, Massachusetts. In 1664 the town considered giving him land "for his encouragement to keep a free school." In 1672 he was the proprietor of an "ordinary". His will was proved in 1697. He and his wife Mary, who was fourteen years his junior, had a son,

Thomas Walker, born in Sudbury May 22, 1664, who married Martha How, December 7, 1687 (See HOW). They had 10 children. On April 10, 1688 he bought 60 acres in Framingham, Massachusetts, on both sides of the highway from Sudbury to Sherburne. He was an original member of the Framingham church, and served as Town Treasurer in 1700 and Constable in 1703. He also owned land in Billerica and Wells. He died October 25, 1717. A daughter,

Hannah Walker, born June 17, 1705, married Moses Haven November 9, 1721. She died prior to May 23, 1651. (See HAVEN)

William Barry, A History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Boston, 1847), 430-431; Josiah H. Temple, History of Framingham, Massachusetts (Framingham, 1887), 733-734; MS. notes of Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark.

WARREN

Richard Warren, husbandman, of Fordington St. George, Dorset, was born about 1575 and died shortly before May 3, 1638. He was probably the son of William and Alice Warren of Fordington. Before August 16, 1592 he married Eve _____, by whom he had five children. The third child,

Joanna Warren, born _____, married, first, at Fordington St. George, August 15, 1623, Ralph Sprague (See SPRAGUE), and, second, at Malden, Massachusetts, September 9, 1662, Deacon Edward Converse of Woburn. She died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 24, 1679/80.

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George Walter Chamberlain, The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts (Boston, 1923), 32-33, 41.

WHEELOCK

The Rev. Ralph Wheelock, "founder of Medfield, Massachusetts," was born in Shropshire, England, in 1600. He attended Clare Hall, Cambridge, receiving his B.A. in 1626/27 and his M.A. in 1631. On September 20, 1629 he was ordained deacon at Peterborough. Having cast his lot with the Puritan dissenters, he came to New England in 1637 when the tide of persecution ran highest. After living briefly in Watertown, Massachusetts, he moved to Dedham and was active in the formation of the first church there. Although he often preached after coming to this country, he never became a settled minister. He was made a freeman in 1639, and was Deputy to the Massachusetts General Court from Dedham in 1639 and 1640. In 1642 he was appointed a local magistrate and "clerk of the writes", and in 1645 was authorized to "solemnize marriages" in Dedham.

Under his leadership, a small group of Dedham families founded Medfield in 1651. His house lot, at the corner of Main and North Streets, was the first to be granted. In modern times the site has been occupied by the Wheelock Public School, which is quite appropriate since he was the schoolmaster of the town's first school when it was established in 1655. At one time or another he held almost every office of importance in the gift of the town. He was a member of the first board of selectmen in 1651 and served for four years afterwards, and represented Medfield at the General Court in 1653, 1663, 1664, 1666 and 1667. In 1653 he was chosen to take up a collection for Harvard College. He died at Medfield January 11, 1683/84. His wife Rebecca, whose last name may have been Clark or Wilkinson, died in 1680. He had nine children.

Benjamin Wheelock, the third child, was born in Dedham, December 8, 1639. On May 21, 1668 he married, in Medfield, Elizabeth Pullen (See BULLEN). About 1685 he and his wife moved from Medfield to Mendon, Massachusetts, of which he was one of the proprietors. He was the owner of an early corn mill there. A son,

Obadiah Wheelock, born April 21, 1685, married, January 8, 1708, Elizabeth Darling (See DARLING). They lived in Mendon and Milford, Massachusetts. The second of their eight children,

Obadiah Wheelock, born September 21, 1712, in Mendon, married, October 26, 1733, Martha Sumner (See SUMNER). They had eight children including,

Jesse Wheelock, born in Mendon October 2, 1748. At the outbreak

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John Venn and J.A. Venn, Alumni Cantabrigienses (Cambridge, 1927), Part I, Vol IV, 381; William S. Tilden, History of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts (Boston, 1887), 506-507; Marcus Warren White, The Wheelock Family of Calais, Vermont (North Montpelier, Vt., 1930), 14; William S. Tilden, "Historical Address", in Medfield Massachusetts, Proceedings at the Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town (Boston, 1902), 71-73, 84; Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, LVI (January, 1923), 110; W. A. Calnek, History of the County of Annapolis (Toronto, 1913, 623; Edmund Dana Barbour, Descendants of Captain (continued)

of the Revolution his sympathies were evidently with the rebellious colonists, for he served for nine days as a private in Capt. John Albee's First Mendon Company, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775 to Roxbury. Latter, however, he became so zealous a Tory that his property in Mendon was confiscated, and he felt compelled to take refuge in Nova Scotia, to which his older brother Obadiah had emigrated about 1760. He returned to Massachusetts in 1784, evidently lived for a time in Northboro, and then finally settled in Biddeford, Maine, where he kept the toll bridge between Biddeford and Saco. He died in Bridgton, Maine, about 1823. He married Abigail Lovett (See LOVETT), by whom he had six children.

Obadiah Wheelock, the eldest, was born in Mendon in 1775. He was a sea captain, and probably a slave trader. Portland, Maine, was his port of entry. He had two sisters in Maine: Martha who married Richard Gage and lived in Bridgton, and Rachel, wife of James Ross of Saco. He called to see Mrs. Gage and told her he had sold his ship and was going home to live with his family in Grafton, Massachusetts. He was never seen again. It is thought that he may have been murdered in a tavern while returning home; or possibly he rejoined his ship which was lost on its next voyage off the coast of Teneriffe. He married, in Grafton, October 1, 1795, Lucretia Fisher (See FISHER). A daughter,

Roxellana Wheelock, born in Grafton February 29, 1796, married, November 21, 1820, Horatio Slocomb. She died in Sutton, Massachusetts, August 3, 1868. (See SLOCOMB)

George Barbour, 1907, Typescript in Library of Congress, V, 2281-2283; Letter of Edmund Dana Barbour to Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark, November 18, 1904; Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War (Boston, 1907), XVI, 1004; MS. Notes of Horatio Slocomb and Mary Josephine (Terry) Clark; Vital Records of Sutton, Massachusetts (Worcester, 1907), 383; Vital Records of Upton, Massachusetts (Worcester, 1904), 94.

WOODWARD

Richard Woodward, a carpenter, age 45, his wife Rose, age 50, and two children, George and John, both 13, sailed from Ipswich, England, aboard the "Elizabeth" late in April 1634. Richard became one of the earliest proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted as a freeman September 2, 1635. By 1642 he had acquired 310 acres in the Watertown area, and for a few months in 1648 was owner of a mill in Boston. In 1660 he was residing in Cambridge. Following the death of his wife Rose _____, who died October 6, 1662, at the age of 80,² he married, April 18, 1663, Ann, the widow of Stephen Gates. He died February 16, 1665.

George Woodward, born in 1621, who came with his parents in the "Elizabeth" in 1634, settled at Watertown. He was admitted as a freeman May 6, 1646 and was chosen Selectman in 1674. He married, first, Mary _____, who died in 1658, and, second, August 17, 1659, Elizabeth Hammond. He died May 31, 1676. A daughter by his first wife,

Rebecca Woodward, born December 30, 1647, married, December 11, 1666, Thomas Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts. She died _____.
(See FISHER)

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H. Jay Spencer, Genealogy of the Woodward Family, 1584-1926 (Youngsville, Pa., 1926); Henry Bond, Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts (Boston, 1855), I, 657; Charles Edward Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (Boston, 1930), 117-118.

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Note that this figure does not agree with her age as given on the list of passengers aboard the "Elizabeth".

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